FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 090 *8 May 1979*

ALBANIA

American Support for 'Reactionary Riyadh Regime' Scored B 1
Foreign Trade Union Delegations Attend May Day Festivities B 1
Marko Reception B 1
Vietnamese Delegation Departure B 2
Marko Stresses Will To Surmount Obstacles on Way to Socialism B 2
Tirana Radio Notes Leaders Attend May Concert Opening B 2
People's Assembly Awards Title to Myslim Peza B 3
[ZERI I POPULLIT 3 May]
Briefs: New Ambassador to Costa Rica; Lenin's Birthday Activities B 3

BULGARIA

Further Reportage on FRG's Schmidt's Visit C 1
Zhivkov Toast [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 May] C 1
Joint Communique [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 May] C 3
Joint Declaration [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 May] C 4
Premier Todorov Greets Mrs Thatcher on Election C 8
Mishev-Led Bulgarian TU Delegation Arrives in Moscow C 9
Stanishev Meets Greek Communist Party Official 7 May C 9
Lilov-Led BCP CC Delegation Departs for France C 9
Arrival in Paris C 9
Party Daily Deplores Various Forms of Modern 'Anti-Sovietism' C 10
[Tenev in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 May]
Zhivkov Visits Elin Pelin City, Awards Former Partisan C 11
Dzhurov Attends Victory Day Celebration in Sofia C 12
Joint Bulgarian-Greek Communique on Zhivkov Visit C 12
[cross-reference]
Briefs: New Ambassador to Jamaica; Leaders at Plovdiv Plenum C 12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage on Chnoupek's Africa Visit D 1
Ethiopian Ministers' Meeting [RUDE PRAVO 4 May] D 1
Joint Ethiopian Communique [RUDE PRAVO 5 May] D 2
More Zambia Talks D 4
Polednik Attends Afghan Ambassador's Anniversary Reception D 5
Deputy Premier Lucan Leaves for Cuba D 5
RUDE PRAVO Assesses Thatcher Election Victory [Rovensky, 5 May] D 5
CIA Agents in Italy Want To Influence Elections D 6
[Minarik in Bratislava PRAVDA 5 May]
'New Communist Party' in Iraq Scored D 7
[Madr in RUDE PRAVO 5 May]
Cambodian Deputy Foreign Minister Keo Prasat Interviewed D 8
[MLADA FRONTA 4 May]

Further Reportage on National Liberation Anniversary D 9
Wreathlaying Ceremony D 9
Haman Address D 10
Prague, Bratislava Meetings D 17
Korcak, Others Attend Awards Ceremony D 17
Briefs: Sugar Beet Planting D 17

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Hoffmann, Mueckenberger at Soviet Forces Festive Meeting E 1
Continued Reportage on Belgian Communist Party Leaders' Visit E 2
Honecker Reception E 2
Honecker Dinner E 2
Honecker Toast [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5-6 May] E 3
HORIZONT Interviews Angolan Deputy Defense Minister Paulo [No 18] E 5
Krolikowski Assesses Bilateral Relations With FRG [DPA] E 7
Krenz Delivers Report at FDJ Central Committee Meeting E 8
Mueckenberger Presents Awards to Bezirk Organizations E 8

HUNGARY

Additional Report on Arrival of Bulgaria's Stanko Todorov F 1
Participants in Talks F 1
World Labor Confederation Leader Arrives in Budapest F 1
PLO Leader Interviewed on Separate Peace Treaty F 2
Reportage on Spring Field Work Progress F 2
Crop Conditions, Rainfall [NEPSZABADSAG 27 Apr] F 2
Megye Corn Planting [MAGYAR HIRLAP 26 Apr] F 3

POLAND

Polish Daily Comments on British Election G 1
[Kostarski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 5-6 May]
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports Communique on Wojtaszek Visit to Portugal G 1
[6-7 May]
Itinerary for Pope John Paul's Visit to Poland Reported G 3
Jaroszewicz Congratulates Archbishop on Vatican Appointment G 4
Development of Cooperation With U.S. in Fishing Reported G 4
Jaroszewicz Opens Freedom Fighters Conference G 4
Correction to 'Politburo Discusses Farming, Foreign Relations' G 5
Briefs: Talks With Chaban Delmas G 5

ROMANIA

Premier Verdet Congratulates Mrs Thatcher on Election H 1
AGERPRES Reports Ceausescu's Message to UNCTAD Session H 1
Lord Mayor of London Confers With Bucharest Mayor H 4
European Security-Cooperation Group Visits Bucharest H 5
Institute of Cultural Relations Marks Israel's Anniversary H 5
Plenum of German Nationality National Council Reported H 5
Briefs: Luxembourg Deputy Premier Visit; Tanzanian Party H 6
Delegation Visit; Joint UNIDO Center Session

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reportage on Vrhovec's Visit to India	I 1
TANJUG on Talks With Vajpayee	I 1
Departure From New Delhi	I 1
TANJUG Reports on Doronjski's Talks in Mali	I 2
French Defense Minister Arrives, Met by Ljubicic	I 2
Assembly President Gives Dinner for Malaysian Delegation	I 3
Canadian Export Official MacDonald Visits, Meets Ubiparip	I 3
Kostic-MacDonald Talks	I 3
Veterans Delegation Leaves To Attend Warsaw Veteran's Congress	I 3
Presidency Report on Foreign Policy Noted	I 4
Council Discusses Bulgaria, Other Foreign Relations	I 5
Dolanc Addresses Activists on International Affairs	I 7
BORBA Carries Joze Smole Article on Sixth Nonalined Summit	I 8
Tito Receives Leaders of Socialist Republic of Slovenia	I 8
Slovene League of Communists Criticizes Ideological Training	I 9
Ideological Problems in Radio, TV Examined in Belgrade	I 10
'Moderate' Earthquake Registered in Skopje	I 10

AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR 'REACTIONARY RIYADH REGIME' SCORED

AU071425 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 7 May 79 AU

["Saudi Arabia in the Service of the Imperialist Strategy of Washington"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 7 (ATA)--The American imperialists continue to render all-round political and military support to the reactionary regime of Saudi Arabia. It is common knowledge that the United States of America is the main supplier of the Riyadh regime with arms at a time when a large number of American military pesonnel has been dispatched there and which takes an active part in training the Saudi army.

Recently the United States of America and Saudi Arabia concluded an agreement worth over 670 million dollars on the basis of which the American navy is committed to assist the development of the Saudi navy. According to reports, this agreement is the last phase of a seven year military programme on the basis of which the United States of America will assist in the development of the military forces of the Riyadh regime. This assistance has its source in the special role the reactionary Riyadh regime plays in the Middle East, an anti-Arab role which is in full compliance with the American imperialist strategy for the establishment of hegemony and dictat in this region. After the overthrow of the reactionary pro-American regime of Shah Pahlavi in Iran, the American imperialists are devoting special attention to the increase of the role of Saudi Arabia in the realisation of their policy in the Middle East.

FOREIGN TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS ATTEND MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

AU022117 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] A delegation of the General Union of Algerian Workers led by (Ben Hamund el-Hashemi), member of the National Executive Committee of this union; and (Lamberto Quelfo), representative of the Revolutionary Portuguese Trade Unions, arrived in our country on 30 April to attend the May Day celebrations at the invitation of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions. The guests were met by Nimet Cani, secretary of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions.

Marko Reception

AU022117 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] Rita Marko, chairman of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, on 30 April received delegations from the following foreign trade union: the Trade Union Federation of Vietnam led by (Duan Luong), member of the Executive Committee of this federation; the General Union of Algerian workers led by (Ben Hamund el-Hashemi), National Executive Committee member of this union; the Revolutionary Trade Union Opposition of Germany led by Wolfgang Veskap; the Canadian Workers' Association led by Rejean Lapierre; (Lamberto Quelfo), representative of the Revolutionary Portuguese Trade Unions; and the Asambleista Workers Association of Spain composed of National Secretariat members of this association (Bernardo Garcia) and (Francisco Bordij).

Vietnamese Delegation Departure

AU032015 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 May 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam led by (Doan Luong), member of the Federation's Executive Committee, which attended the May Day celebrations in Tirana at the invitation of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions, has left Albania. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Sotir Kicallari, secretary of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions, as well as by Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

MARKO STRESSES WILL TO SURMOUNT OBSTACLES ON WAY TO SOCIALISM

AU021840 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 May 79 pp 1-2 AU

[Article by Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and president of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions: "With the Party in the Van the Working Class and All Our People Will Always Advance"]

[Excerpts] The internal and foreign enemies of all calibres and hues, imperialists, social imperialists and revisionists have done their utmost to hinder us on our road, to induce us to deviate from Marxism-Leninism, they have dreamed and have tried to extinguish the May Day of socialism. But they have failed and have broken their necks in the face of the steel-like and invincible unity between the party and the people, a unity whose roots lie in the party's correct Marxist-Leninist line, which reflects the most profound interests and aspirations of the people and in the struggle waged by the people under the party's leadership to liberate the country and to build a new and happy socialist life.

To the hostile activity against our country, whose intention is to strike against genuine socialism, has also been added the anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian activity of the Chinese revisionists. But this, too, failed, because the working class and the working masses, headed by the party and working with revolutionary selflessness, achieved new successes in all fields of life, in struggle with the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade. Relying entirely on our own efforts, the construction of the big projects of the 5-year plan progressed successfully, thus striking a severe blow against the perfidious, treacherous and undermining stand of the Chinese revisionists.

TIRANA RADIO NOTES LEADERS ATTEND MAY CONCERT OPENING

AU072100 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Summary] The May 1979 concert began in Tirana last night. It has been organized by the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council within the framework of the activities devoted to the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation. Attending were workers, people from the field of arts and culture, representatives of the mass organizations, youths, servicemen and others.

Also present were "Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary; Manush Myftiu, party Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Simon Stefan, Politburo candidate member and party Central Committee secretary; Qirjako Mihali, party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council; and other comrades."

Riza Hajro, official responsible for the section for education and culture attached to the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, presided over the concert.

Some 17 professional and amateur troupes will participate in this concert.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY AWARDS TITLE TO MYSLIM PEZA

AU041436 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 May 79 p 1 AU

[Decree to Award Title of "Hero of Socialist Labor"]

[Text] In accordance with Article 77 of the constitution, acting on the suggestion of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania grants the title of "Hero of Socialist Labor" to Myslim Hazis Peza, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the occasion of his 80th birthday, with the following citation:

"For merits in the service of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania as a distinguished political, social and state personality. For his particular contribution to strengthening the people's unity in the Democratic Front, in the struggle to build socialism and for the country's defense, as well as for the consolidation of the people's regime, for unwavering loyalty to the party's Marxist-Leninist line and the noble interests of the fatherland."

Tirana, 27 April 1979

No. of decree: 5869

On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania: [signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman; Telo Mezini, secretary.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO COSTA RICA--Labo Abazi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Costa Rica, last Monday [23 April] presented his credentials to Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of the Republic of Costa Rica. Present at the credentials presentation ceremony were Rafael Carderon Fournier, minister of foreign affairs; and (Jose Liz Cordonia), general director of protocol. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU]

LENIN'S BIRTHDAY ACTIVITIES--Various activities have been organized in Tirana to mark the 109th anniversary of Lenin's birth. Students of Tirana city and countryside attended lectures on Lenin and documentary and feature films were shown at the Lenin-Stalin Museum House. Exhibitions on Lenin's life were displayed in work centers, schools and military units. Students from Lac, Lushnje, Elbasan and Mallakaster also visited the Lenin-Stalin Museum House in Tirana. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Apr 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG'S SCHMIDT'S VISIT

Zhivkov Toast

AU071210 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 May 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, at an official dinner given on 2 May 1979 in Sofia, on the occasion of the visit of Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, to Bulgaria]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Federal Chancellor, your visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria is not only a favorable opportunity for us to express our gratitude for the hospitality rendered to us during my visit to the FRG, but also a confirmation of the correctness of the path followed in recent years by our two countries in the development of our bilateral relations.

This is why it is a pleasure for me to welcome you most sincerely on behalf of the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a dear guest of the Bulgarian people and to wish you a pleasant and fruitful stay in our country, which is both ancient and young.

It is an undeniable fact that after the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in December 1973, and in particular after our talks in 1975 in Helsinki and Bonn, relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG have assumed qualitatively new dimensions.

Our two countries have moved toward a more effective and fruitful cooperation in a number of sectors of life. I believe that you, too, will agree with me that this is not only producing results that are useful to both our country but that this cooperation is serving peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Within the period under review visits have been exchanged between members of governments and representatives of political and business circles as well as between artists and cultural leaders from both our countries.

Contacts between the Bulgarian National Assembly and the Bundestag have been expanded and parliamentary groups for friendship and cooperation have been established. Relations between the trade unions, youth and other organizations have been intensified. A certain progress has been marked also in establishing a contractual-juridical basis for relations between our two states.

Among the West European countries the FRG is Bulgaria's greatest trade partner. We can note with satisfaction that the exchange of goods between our two countries has marked positive trends, especially recently, as regards an increase both in exports and imports.

Along with the efforts aimed at increasing the volume of traditional exchange of goods, it is necessary, in our opinion, possible and also mutually advantageous to develop progressive forms of economic cooperation in a more intensified manner, by outlining additional measures aimed at overcoming certain existing difficulties that obstruct the mutually advantageous exchange of goods between our two countries.

Successes have been achieved in recent years in the expansion of cultural cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG, as well. We consider that the signing of the 1975 cultural agreement has opened greater prospects for mutual acquainting in the field of cultural values between our two countries.

Mr. Federal Chancellor,

It is an undeniable truth that the first and absolutely necessary prerequisite for an ascending development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG is the guarantee of a lasting peace, security, and cooperation among states, the insurance of a peaceful and constructive future for the present and coming generations.

Contemporary mankind is facing sufficiently serious problems concerning its future--the raw material problem, the energy problem, the question of food supplies, the problem of environmental protection--problems which are much too serious and do not allow us to waste time, financial means and strength, or to sacrifice hundreds of millions of human lives in armed conflicts or even in a new thermonuclear world war.

Our peoples have on several occasions been thrust into the front ranks of war and have paid for this with rivers of blood and human sacrifices, with destruction and suffering. This is why our peoples are well aware of the pricelss value of peace and are longing for peace. It is our common obligation to preserve carefully and to increase constantly the attainments of civilization, humanitarianism, and progress. It is our duty to consolidate and expand the process of detente--which is the only sensible alternative for our world. This is precisely why we are unshakably convinced that it is urgently necessary for detente and to be transferred from the political to the military sphere, and that it is urgently necessary to take prompt and efficient measures for liquidating the means of mass destruction and for eliminating the danger of a new war, likely to be the last one--since there will be hardly anyone left to wage another war after it.

During the period following the CSCE in Helsinki, useful work was accomplished in connection with implementing the principles and agreements adopted at the Helsinki conference. Life has already confirmed that the final Helsinki document represents, in its essence, a longterm and constructive program of action for our continent, a program that I hope will be confirmed at the Madrid meeting in 1980 as well.

The intensification of certain forces in the world, however, is alarming. Such forces have not given up their intentions of turning back the wheel of history to the past and their desire once more to incite the peoples toward "cold war", as well as to intensify constantly the armaments race and to threaten and to provoke controversies and military conflicts among states. The fact that there are simmering hotbeds of tension still on our earth and that in certain places such hotbeds of tension are even being fanned is a cause of concern.

We cannot accept the fact that disregard for the Arab peoples' interests and total, neglect for the rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine are likely to produce any improvement of the Middle East situation. On the contrary--the spontaneous reaction of the Arab countries proves that the separatist deals are complicating this situation. Only a just and comprehensive solution of these problems can bring about lasting peace and security to this area.

We cannot accept the existence of oppressive, racist regimes such as those existing in the southern part of Africa in the last quarter of the 20th century. It is not a normal situation to tolerate such a provocation against the human conscience as the policy of colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

In categorically denouncing threats against and interference in the domestic affairs of one or the other state, the fanning of conflicts and the initiation of military interventions, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has conducted and is conducting a principle-minded, consistent policy of peace, understanding and cooperation with countries near and far. Our state has supported and is supporting all proposals aimed at peace and security, understanding and cooperation among peoples.

Esteemed Mr Federal Chancellor,

We are paying tribute to your realistic approach, to the efforts that you and the government headed by you are devoting to the consolidation of universal peace and to the expansion of cooperation among states and, last but not least, to the development of friendly relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG.

I am convinced that your visit to Bulgaria will contribute and will continue to contribute also in the future to our proceeding along the correct path chosen by us and to finding a positive answer to those questions, the settlement of which is necessary for the further intensification of our mutual relations. I would like to express the belief that personal contacts between state and government leaders of our two countries will become a good tradition--in the interest of cooperation between our peoples and states, in the interest of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The sincere and constructive talks held today as well as through the approach to the problems prove our two countries' readiness to develop and intensify mutual relations, which represents a good and reliable prerequisite for even greater successes in this respect.

In expressing my conviction that this meeting of ours will serve and give a new impetus to understanding and to the expansion of mutual cooperation between our two countries and peoples, I have the pleasure to invite all to raise your glasses with me as I propose the following toast:

To the well-being and happiness of the gifted and industrious people of the FRG!

To the health of his excellency, Mr Walter Scheel, federal president of the FRG!

To your health, esteemed Mr Helmut Schmidt!

To the health of all our guests!

To peace throughout the world!

Cheers!

Joint Communique

AU071225 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 May 79 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of communique on the visit of Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 2 to 4 May 1979]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, from 2 to 4 May 1979. In addition to Sofia, the federal chancellor also visited some other towns of our country.

Todor Zhivkov and Helmut Schmidt exchanged views on a wide range of questions concerning the state and opportunities of development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG, as well as on topical international issues.

On the Bulgarian side the following officials attended the talks: Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building industry; Milko Balev, head of the chairman of the State Council's cabinet; and Konstantin Kosmov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the FRG. Leading officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade, as well as representatives of economic circles, of the trade unions, and of cultural life were also present at the talks.

The FRG federal chancellor was accompanied by Klaus Boelling, head of the FRG Federal Government's press and information service, by Guenther Van Vell, secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry, by Martin Gruener, parliamentary secretary of state by the Federal Economic Ministry, and by Harald Heimsoeth, ambassador of the FRG to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as by a group of representatives of economic circles, the FRG trade unions and by cultural figures.

In closing their talks Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, signed a joint declaration on 4 May 1979, on the development of bilateral cooperation and on the stand of the two countries as regards a number of international problems.

The two sides expressed the conviction that the friendly atmosphere and the positive results of the visit will contribute in a considerable manner to the further development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG, and that this development will not only be useful to their own peoples, but will contribute at the same time to detente and the consolidation of peace.

Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, invited Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to pay an official visit to the FRG. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Joint Declaration

AU071545 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 May 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of joint declaration, signed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, at the "Golden Sands" residence in Varna on 4 May 1979 in connection with the official visit paid by Helmut Schmidt to Bulgaria from 2 to 4 May 1979]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, as a result of their talks on the development of bilateral relations and as a result of a broad exchange of opinions on international issues declared as follows:

I. The two sides are unanimous in the evaluation that since their last meeting in 1975, in Bonn, relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG have been developing favorably on the basis of the joint declaration signed on 25 November 1975. The two sides confirm the common and mutual desire to continue and to encourage this development also in the future.

The two sides express their intention to continue their exchange of views on political questions at various levels. In this connection they attach particular importance to meetings at the highest level. They also attach great importance to meetings between the ministers of foreign affairs in connection with maintaining a permanent dialog between the two governments, as well as to maintaining contacts between other members of the governments for intensifying cooperation in various sectors.

The two sides express the wish to intensify the contacts between representatives of their parliaments, trade unions, sports organizations, youth and other organizations, as well as between individual citizens of the two countries, which will contribute to a better mutual acquaintance and to intensifying understanding between the two peoples. The two sides express themselves in favor of pursuing and intensifying meetings between political, economic and cultural leaders. They expect that the parliamentary groups established in 1977 for intensifying mutual relations will take new initiatives for a more active dialog in political and other sectors. The expansion of contacts between trade unions also represents an important element of mutual acquaintance in the opinion of the two sides. The two sides welcome the fact that the agreement signed in 1977 between the two leading unions of sports organizations has produced an intensification of contacts and that this development will continue also in the future. The two sides attach great importance to the exchange of youths for a better understanding between the two peoples and are willing to contribute to this exchange.

The two sides consider, that contacts between cities are useful and likely to contribute to the successful development of cooperation of various fields.

The two sides welcome the development of favorable economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG in recent years and note with satisfaction that the bilateral exchange has increased in 1978 in exports and imports.

The two sides stress the necessity of further effective cooperation in further improving the structure of the exchange of goods, encouraging the positive development of bilateral trade and achieving, at the same time, more stability in the balance of bilateral trade.

The two sides are unanimous in considering that industrial cooperation between organizations and enterprises of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG represents an important element in bilateral economic relations. The two sides positively evaluate achievements in this area since the visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. To the FRG in 1975, as well as in implementing the goals of the agreement on the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation of 14 May 1975 and of long-term prospects signed on 25 November 1975 [sentence as published]. Within the framework of their possibilities the two sides will support and will also in the future expand and intensify industrial production sharing, taking into consideration, in this respect, the interests of medium and smaller enterprises.

The two sides express their interest in intensified cooperation in the field of metallurgy, the chemical industry, light industry, agriculture, the food industry, transportation and tourism. They express their readiness to support, within the framework of their possibilities, the implementation of joint projects in the indicated areas.

The two sides express themselves in favor of expanding the cooperation of their enterprises in third countries and see favorable opportunities for development in this area.

The two countries appreciate the constructive activities of the joint committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the FRG on economic, industrial and technical cooperation and of the working group on cooperation with third countries. The two sides confirm their intention of continuing to most effectively support the work of these organs in the future.

The two countries positively evaluate the agreement signed on 3 November 1978 between the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Eastern Committee of German Economy [as published] as useful and as an important complement to the agreements signed by the governments.

The two sides stress the significance of tourism for bilateral economic relations. They consider this sector promising and express themselves in favor of devoting additional evaluation to the activities in the field of technical cooperation between their enterprises and organizations and consider that there are additional opportunities for the further intensification of this sector. In addition, particular attention should be devoted to the areas that are significant for technical progress.

The two sides stress the significance of cultural relations for mutual acquaintance and better understanding between the two peoples. They confirm their mutual readiness even more to expand cooperation in the sectors of culture, science, education and sports, in connection with implementing the cultural cooperation agreement signed on 25 November 1975.

The two sides welcome the fact that exchanges in the field of science and higher education play an important role in cultural relations and express their positive evaluation of the cooperation between respective departments and institutions in this sector.

The two sides support the mutual propagation of the Bulgarian and German languages.

The two sides express their intention to encourage the mutual implementation of representative cultural initiatives. In connection with the forthcoming celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state in 1981, the two sides confirm their readiness to support the implementation of measures in the FRG aimed at acquainting the public with this remarkable anniversary for the Bulgarian people and the development of European civilization. The two sides agreed to implement a week of FRG culture in Bulgaria in 1980, so as to support, in this manner, the efforts of the two sides in expanding varied forms of cultural exchange.

The two sides decided to convene as soon as possible the first session of the joint committee envisaged in the agreement on cultural cooperation on 25 November 1975, in order to discuss the further development of cultural cooperation and in order to work out a 2-year program.

The two sides unanimously agree that the expansion of the contractual-juridical basis between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG will contribute to the further development of cooperation in various sectors.

The two sides envisage the earliest possible start of preparations for signing an agreement to prevent double taxation.

The two sides intend to implement as soon as possible consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of their countries, for studying possibilities for further improving cooperation on legal and consular questions. In this connection they will take into consideration the two sides' wish to develop bilateral travel even more.

Questions of detente and disarmament, as well as questions of security and cooperation in Europe were at the center of the exchange of views on international affairs.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, expressed their common view that there is no sensible alternative to the consolidation and expansion of the process of detente and peaceful cooperation.

The two sides are unanimous in their evaluation of the fact that despite the existence of different political, economic and social systems in Europe considerable progress has been achieved in the consolidation of mutual trust and good neighborliness.

The two sides positively evaluate the significance of the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 and express their confidence that the strict observance and comprehensive application of this agreement remain the essential prerequisite for lasting detente in Europe and for improving relations among the respective states.

The two sides stress the great significance of the CSCE Final Act, as well as the necessity of implementing all its principles and tenets in full in the interest of peaceful relations and cooperation among states, and in the interest of the people's well-being. Pointing out that at the Belgrade meeting, the participating states expressed their common resolve to pursue the process of consolidating security and cooperation in accordance with the decisions adopted in Helsinki, the two sides express the hope that the Madrid meeting in 1980 will proceed successfully. The two sides emphasize their intention of constructively contributing to the work in this direction.

The two sides support efforts aimed at concluding an agreement between CEMA and the EEC for contributing, through such an agreement, to the development of economic cooperation in Europe. This agreement must be in conformity with the tenets of the CSCE Final Act. The two sides base themselves on the view that such an agreement is likely to contribute to the further development of relations despite existing differences in the economic systems.

The two sides consider that efforts to halt the armaments race and concrete measures for restricting rearmament and for disarmament are particularly important for securing peace, so that development in this sector should not impede, but on the contrary, should complete the detente process.

The two sides express themselves in favor of the consistent implementation of the decisions of the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

The two sides express the view that the conclusion of a new agreement between the USSR and the United States on restricting strategic weapons will be of great importance for insuring peace in the world.

The two sides stress that the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are of great importance for consolidating peace and security. The two sides consider that they must adopt decisions likely to produce the establishment of more stable relations and which must conform to the principle of not affecting the security of any side at all. The two sides are determined to contribute to the success of these negotiations.

The two sides stress the significance of strictly observing the agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in all its parts and declare themselves in favor of all states joining this agreement, so that it may assume a worldwide character. The two sides also support further efforts likely to contribute to preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, without, at the same time, impeding the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The two sides express the hope that the current negotiations on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests will soon be brought to a successful conclusion.

The two sides confirm their loyalty to the goals and principles of the UN Charter. They share the wish to contribute further to consolidating the role of the United Nations for maintaining peace and security in the world, as well as to strengthen cooperation among all peoples within the UN framework of other international organizations. The two sides stress that in order to consolidate peace and security it is necessary to renounce the use of force or the threat of using force in international relations.

The two sides stress the need for international economic relations to be built on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage of just interests of all countries. The two sides express their common intention of encouraging the increasing participation of the developing countriesin international economic cooperation on this basis.

The two sides also exchanged opinions on other topical international questions, above all, on the situation in Cyprus, in the Middle East, in Africa and in Southeast Asia.

III. The two sides express their satisfaction with the friendly atmosphere and mutual understanding in which their talks have proceeded. They evaluated the visit paid by the FRG federal chancellor to the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a considerable further step forward along the path of expanding and intensifying cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG. The two sides are convinced that the further development of relations between the two states represents, at the same time, an important contribution to detente and cooperation in Europe, and serves the consolidation of peace and international security.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor

Varna, 4 May 1979

PREMIER TODOROV GREETS MRS THATCHER ON ELECTION

AU071846 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 7 (BTA)--Prime Minister Stanko Todorov has sent a cable to Mrs Margaret Thatcher on her appointment as prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The cable contains wishes for success in her highly responsible work.

I avail myself of the occasion, reads the cable, to express hope that the relations between our two countries will develop in the best interests of the Bulgarian and the British people, in the interests of peace and cooperation in the world.

MISHEV-LED BULGARIAN TU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

AU071438 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of the USSR Trade Unions, a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, arrived in Moscow on 7 May.

At Sheremetyevo Airport the delegation was greeted by Aleksey Shubaev, chairman of the USSR Trade Unions Central Council and other officials.

Later on the delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council laid wreaths at Lenin's mausoleum, the grave of the unknown soldier, and Dimitrov's memorial in Moscow.

STANISHEV MEETS GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL 7 MAY

AU071815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary has met Antonios Ambathielos, member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, who was on a short visit in our country.

During the talk, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged information on the two parties' activity and opinions on some topical issues of the international situation and on the international communist and workers' movement. A mutual desire for further strengthening and developing the fraternal relations between the BCP and the Greek Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was expressed. The unity of the two parties' positions on all matters discussed was also confirmed.

LILOV-LED BCP CC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FRANCE

AU071547 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] On 7 May a BCP Central Committee delegation led by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, departed for Paris. The delegation will take part in the 23d congress of the French Communist Party which begins on 9 May.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

Arrival in Paris

AU071752 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the BCP Central Committee for the 23d congress of French Communist Party [PCF] arrived in Paris on 7 May. The delegation consists of Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary and Vladimir Bonchev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug BCP Committee.

At Orly Airport the delegation was greeted by Andre Vieuguet, member of the CPF Politburo; Roger Leclerc and (Edward Amiable), members of the PCF Central Committee; (Gaston Veille), mayor of Orly; and officials from the PCF Central Committee.

Representatives of the Bulgarian Embassy in Paris were also at the airport.

PARTY DAILY DEPLORES VARIOUS FORMS OF MODERN ANTI-SOVIETISM

AU071840 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 May 79 p 7 AU

[Petur Tenev article: "Modifications of the Modern Anticommunism"]

[Text] The recognition of peaceful coexistence as a binding norm in the relations between the states of the two world social systems is an historic victory of socialism, whose ideal is to strengthen world peace and cooperation. However, the consolidation of this tendency in the development of the modern international relations is an exceptionally complex and contradictory process. Along with the progress of the policy of peaceful coexistence and strengthening the mutual confidence in the economic and political cooperation between the states with different social systems, we witness an ever sharpening ideological struggle on the international scene. This is only natural since the political and economic dominance of the monopolistic bourgeois is preserved to a large degree thanks to the ideological prison in which the governing class is keeping the majority of the population in their countries and thanks to their ability to exercise, to a greater or lesser degree, a sociopsychological influence on the consciousness of the population of other countries.

This actually explains the West's constantly strengthening anticommunist propaganda campaigns and the fact that anticommunism has become a basic symptom and essence of the major capitalist states' domestic and international policies and imperialism's main ideopolitical and psychological weapon. "The anticommunism of the capitalist countries has been raised to the level of state policy," said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

One of modern anticommunism's most important characteristics is its logical metamorphosis into anti-Sovietism. This is completely natural. The basic reasons why the first country of socialism and its communist party became the main object of the attacks of imperialism and its conscious or deceived satellites are well known. They are the role played by USSR and the CPSU as the main support of peace and democracy throughout the world, their great and constantly strengthening influence on the national liberation movements and the other processes of the progressive socialist transformation in the entire world, and last but not least, their consistent proletarian internationalism and policy of uniting all the progressive and revolutionary forces of our time.

These questions were touched on in their separate aspects by the reports and speeches at the December 1978 international theoretical conference "The Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Development," which took place in Sofia. The most important strategic task which the militant world anti-Sovietism is solving at present was clearly and precisely formulated in the speech of Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who said at the conference:

"Undermining and splitting the unity of the international revolutionary and progressive forces has become the cornerstone of the international reaction's tactics.... The edge of its attempts is directed against the unity of the international communist and workers movement, against the uniting of the revolutionary and national liberation forces of all continents with the countries of the socialist community, and against the unity of the communist parties from the socialist countries and those from nonsocialist countries." This goal of anti-Sovietism--to create a split by all possible means--is characteristically reflected by the reactionary bourgeoisie propaganda, as manifested by the efforts to liquidate or at least stop the process of detente, and intensify the dissent in the European communist movement to a degree at which it will accelerate the process of forming Eurocommunism as an anti-Soviet force, capable of eroding Marxist-Leninist teaching and real socialism, and thus clearing the way for social-reformism.

These suggestions of the anticommunist propaganda are as a rule presented on the basis of the massive anticommunism whose dimensions become evident when we consider the fact that during the last 3 months of last year alone 10 reactionary bourgeoisie newspapers published over 1,200 items having directly or indirectly anti-Soviet contents.

The Beijing anti-Soviet version of anticommunism also represents a serious danger for peace and socialism today. That is why the reactionary bourgeoisie greets the violent anti-Sovietism of China's leading circles with unconcealed satisfaction. Its anti-Sovietism is at the moment the strongest trump card of bourgeoisie propaganda and policy.

Now, when the progressive public of the entire world is shocked by the Beijing leaders' barbarous aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, all illusions about the real motives of the U.S. administration's decision to establish diplomatic relations with China and about the real essence of Chinese anti-Sovietism are swept away. This variety of anti-Sovietism cannot be explained otherwise than as an ideological expression of the nationalistic strategy of Mao's heirs in an attempt to implement their pathogreat state and hegemony goals.

In order to conceal this monstrous collusion against peace and the world revolutionary process, the Chinese leadership is attempting in vain to perform various diplomatic maneuvers and Jesuit propaganda tactics, such as accusing Vietnam of "hegemonism," "small hegemonism," "regional hegemonism" and so forth, in an attempt to delude the world progressive public.

Already at the end of the 1940's one of the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party said: "He who follows the bourgeois-nationalistic concept of the nation...he who opposes the USSR instead of uniting with it and opposes the people's democracies,instead of uniting with them, he who opposes the communist, proletarian and people's democratic forces in all countries instead of uniting with them, and he who opposes the national liberation movements instead of being in alliance with the oppressed nations...then, naturally, must be in alliance with the United States and the other imperialists and adopt the course of the imperialistic camp.... And as a result of all this his people will lose its independence and will turn into a colony of imperialism."

The words, attributed 30 years ago to Liu Shaoqi turned out to be prophetic for the results of the theory and political practice of the contemporary Chinese chauvinism and anti-Sovietism, and for the historical doom and sad fate of all modern forms and shades of anti-Sovietism.

ZHIVKOV VISITS ELIN PELIN CITY, AWARDS FORMER PARTISAN

AU071952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] On 7 May Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, visited Elin Pelin city. He was greeted with exceptional cordiality and festivity at a mass meeting, at which Comrade Zhivkov greeted the citizens of the city and the surrounding area with the great successes achieved in the implementation of the 1978 plan as well as during the first 3 months of this year. The meeting was also attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Stoyan Karadzhov, okrug leaders, and former partisans of the Chavdar partisan unit.

At a meeting with the BCP city committee bureau and the city executive committee Comrade Todor Zhivkov was extensively briefed on the social development of the Elin Pelin conurbation system.

A celebration marking the 70th birthday of Tone Derenovski, former partisan of the Chavdar meeting took place, at which Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the BCP Sofia Okrug Committee read a decree of the State Council awarding Tone Derenovski with the Dimitrov Order.

The order was bestowed on him personally by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

DZHUROV ATTENDS VICTORY DAY CELEBRATION IN SOFIA

AU071740 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to 9 May--Victory Day--took place on 7 May 1979 at Sofia's Central Army Club. The meeting was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, generals and officers of Sofia's garrison, and citizens.

Col Gen Khachikambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact member-countries joint armed forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, also attended the meeting.

JOINT BULGARIAN-GREEK COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ZHIVKOV VISIT

For the ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS text of the joint Bulgarian-Greek communique issued following Chairman Zhivkov's visit to Greece, see the Greece section of the 8 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO JAMAICA--The State Council has issued a decree releasing Boncho Penchev Mitev from his post as Bulgarian ambassador to Jamaica and the cooperative Republic of Guyana, and appointing Boyko Georgiev Dimitrov, Bulgarian ambassador to Cuba, also Bulgarian ambassador to Jamaica and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

LEADERS AT PLOVDIV PLENUM--A plenum of the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee with members of the Committee on Science and Technical Progress was held today. "The plenum was attended by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary; Nacho Papazov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Science and Technical Progress Committee, and by other officials." Concrete decisions were adopted at the plenum for accelerated implementation of certain technical progress processes. "In his speech Comrade Ognyan Doynov dwelt on the most urgent tasks by pointing out that the strategies and tactics of the party in the field of science and technology were worked out and confirmed by the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1975." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Apr 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S AFRICA VISIT

Ethiopian Ministers' Meeting

AU071715 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 May 79 p 7 AU

[CTK Addis Ababa Maputo dispatch: "The Development of CSSR-Ethiopian Relations; Minister B. Chnoupek Ended His Visit to Addis Ababa and Started Talks in Mozambique"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, Maputo, CTK--The CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek was received in Addis Ababa on Thursday [3 May] by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia.

In the talk the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council voiced his gratification that the contacts between the two countries are developing actively and in harmony with the declaration on the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia, signed during his visit to the CSSR in 1978. He appraised the development of Ethiopia's relations with the socialist countries, including the CSSR, as a significant contribution toward consolidating the achievements of the Ethiopian revolution. He called Minister Chnoupek's working visit a significant step toward further developing cooperation between Ethiopia and the CSSR.

Minister Chnoupek informed the top Ethiopian representatives that Czechoslovakia positively evaluates the development of mutual relations. He mentioned that further possibilities exist for developing cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia. About his negotiations in Addis Ababa he said that once again they showed that both countries have identical or very close standpoints in evaluating the main international problems. He stressed above all the necessity of further consolidating peace and international security, the impossibility of postponing a positive turn in the solution of disarmament problems, the fact that the CSSR and Ethiopia hold the same opinion on the way to eliminate hotbeds of tension in the world and the necessity of the progressive forces' taking a resolute course against imperialism, which has found an ally in Maoist China.

On Thursday [3 May] at the conclusion of his visit to Ethiopia B. Chnoupek again met Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs. The two ministers concluded their negotiations on bilateral relations and on the problems of international developments which had lasted several days. A communique was issued this Thursday in Addis Ababa on Minister Chnoupek's stay in Ethiopia.

The same day Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived by air in the People's Republic of Mozambique for a 3-day official working visit. Shortly after his arrival he began official talks in Maputo. In the first round of the talks he will discuss questions of mutual relations with Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Mozambique minister of foreign affairs.

Joint Ethiopian Communique

AU071410 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 79 p 7 AU

[Joint communique on the visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to socialist Ethiopia on from 29 April to 3 May 1979.]

[Text] At the invitation of Col Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs in the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs, came to socialist Ethiopia for an official friendly visit from 29 April to 3 May 1979.

The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs was given an ardent and comradely reception, which confirmed the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries and the successfully developing cooperation between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia.

During his stay in Addis Ababa the CSSR minister of foreign affairs was received by Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of socialist Ethiopia.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs and his entourage conducted negotiations with the minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia and with prominent representatives of his ministry. The negotiations were conducted in keeping with the declaration on the relations of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and socialist Ethiopia, signed by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, on 3 December 1978 in Prague.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of ardent friendship and of frankness corresponding to the nature of relations between the peoples and governments of the two countries. During the talks the two ministers assessed, frankly and in detail, the bilateral relations and the important international questions, noting the concurrence of their opinions.

Both sides found that the visit of the CSSR minister of foreign affairs to Ethiopia is of extraordinary significance for further consolidating friendly relations between the peoples and governments of the two countries.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs highly appraised the fight of the Ethiopian people, who are successfully carrying out a true social revolution. The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs confirmed the full support and solidarity of the CPCZ and the CSSR Government and people for the Ethiopian revolution and its national campaign of economic and cultural advance.

The Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs expressed profound gratitude for the CSSR's international support and assistance to the people and Government of socialist Ethiopia. Likewise, he praised Czechoslovakia's willingness to expand all-round assistance to socialist Ethiopia.

When discussing the present international situation, the two ministers noted with satisfaction the broad concurrence of opinions on basic questions.

When assessing in detail the situation in the Horn of Africa, the two sides agreed that consistent adherence to the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders of all states, as well as halting subversive activities and other hostile actions are inevitable conditions for maintaining peace and security in this area. The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs appraised Ethiopia's sincere endeavor to develop goodneighborly relations with all states.

The two sides condemned the maneuvers of imperialists and reactionary Arab regimes in the Red Sea area, stressed the international character of the Red Sea and expressed their resolve to continue their efforts to push through the policy aimed at changing the Red Sea into an area of peace and into an area free of imperialist interference.

With regard to the present situation in southern Africa, the two sides emphatically condemned the maneuvers of imperialism which, by supporting and cooperating with the regimes of apartheid and racism, is striving to achieve a split in the liberation movement, which is fighting for real independence. They confirmed their active support for and solidarity with the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which is the legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people; they condemned the recent election farce and appealed to all states not to recognize the puppet government in Zimbabwe in any form whatsoever.

The two sides resolutely condemned all the maneuvers aimed at enthroning the puppet regime in Namibia, which demand the immediate and complete withdrawal of the South African regime from the entire territory of Namibia and the immediate handing over of power to SWAPO, the only true representative of the people of this country. [sentence as published]

The two sides condemned the racist regimes' continuing aggression against the front line states and expressed their unreserved support for and solidarity with the national liberation movements and the front line states.

In assessing the questions of the Middle East, the two sides resolutely condemned the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty and U.S. participation in this treaty. They characterized the treaty as a plot of international imperialism and Zionism. They expressed their conviction that this treaty, concluded without the participation of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, and of other interested parties, is not a step toward peace but, on the contrary, an instrument of continuing destabilization, of new conflicts and clashes, which will lead to a further aggravation of the situation and a postponement of the peaceful solution of the main Mideast problems. Real peace can be achieved only after the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and only through the materialization of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of self-determination and their right to create their own state, so that their right to exist independently is implemented.

The Czechoslovak and Ethiopian side concurrently expressed the conviction that the great-power chauvinism pursued by the Chinese leadership is threatening the maintenance of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Furthermore, they expressed the conviction that Chinese cooperation with imperialism is aimed against the forces of progress and socialism and that its aim is to fulfill hegemonist and expansionist ambitions.

The two sides resolutely condemn the Chinese leadership's expansionist, splitting, hegemonist and reactionary policy and its shameless aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. They confirm their solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people and they express support for the SRV Government's three-point constructive proposal.

In assessing the international problems the two sides stressed that detente is a significant positive factor in developing international relations. They stressed the imperative necessity of consolidating this positive trend so that it becomes irreversible and general.

The two sides agreed that the political detente should be complemented by detente in the military sphere. They therefore expressed support for all steps aimed at concluding a world-wide treaty on the renunciation of the use of force in international relations.

The two sides concurrently stressed the inevitability of intensifying efforts to establish conditions for convening a world disarmament conference. In this respect the two sides emphasized the role played by the USSR and the entire socialist community in the fight to strengthen international peace and security.

The two sides positively appraised the growing international role of the movement of nonalined countries and particularly its anti-imperialist and anticolonialist orientation. The two sides underscored the significant role played by this movement in international relations, and particularly its anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist stances. In this connection the two sides welcomed the results of the recent extraordinary session of the ministers of nonalined countries in Mozambique's capital Maputo and expressed full support for the approaching sixth conference of the heads of states and governments of the nonalined countries, which is to take place on 2-7 September 1979 in Havana.

The two sides expressed the resolve actively to aid the efforts to reorganize international economic relations on the basis of principles of absolute equality, nondiscrimination and mutual advantages, and they confirmed their support for the developing countries' justified efforts to achieve and consolidate their political and economic independence.

The two sides again expressed their conviction that the UN activity in the spirit of the aims and principles of the UN Charter is one of the significant means in the fight for peace and security in pushing through progressive changes in the world and justly solving international problems. In this connection they again expressed support for this world organization.

During his stay in Ethiopia Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek and the members of his entourage had the opportunity of visiting various government institutions and of acquainting themselves with the country's advance.

Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek concluded his visit by expressing sincere gratitude and thanks to the minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia for the ardent and fraternal hospitality he and the members of his entourage had received during their stay in Ethiopia. He conveyed to the minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia the invitation to pay an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. This invitation was gratefully accepted. The date of the visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

More Zambia Talks

LD072014 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka (CETEKA correspondent)--Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Wilson Chakulya of Zambia continued their talks here today, again discussing bilateral relations centered on the political, commercial and scientific-technical spheres.

The two ministers were satisfied that Czechoslovak-Zambian relations had been developing successfully on the basis of equality and mutual advantageousness. The talks, which opened yesterday, continue tomorrow.

Later today, Bohuslav Chnoupek visited Livingston and its vicinity. He attended a cultural program and inspected a museum.

Tonight, the Zambian Government gave a reception for the Czechoslovak foreign minister. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Wilson Chakulya proposed toasts.

POLEDNIK ATTENDS AFGHAN AMBASSADOR'S ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD050838 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the victorious April revolution, a reception was given in Prague yesterday by Ambassador of the Afghan Democratic Republic Yasin Bonyadi. Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee, and other personalities of our political, public and cultural life came to offer him their congratulations. The reception was also attended by members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUCAN LEAVES FOR CUBA

LD072150 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Federal Deputy Premier Matej Lucan left Prague for Havana today at the head of a Czechoslovak Government delegation to "days of Czechoslovak culture" taking place in Cuba on May 9-15.

RUDE PRAVO ASSESSES THATCHER ELECTION VICTORY

AU071338 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "Noted": "Out of the Frying Pan Into the Fire"]

[Text] Although the latest public opinion polls had indicated that the British voters were again beginning to favor the Labor Party, the elections ended with defeat for this party. After 5 years the Laborites lost their position as ruling party and are now going into opposition. Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative prime minister, is replacing the rightwing Laborite James Callaghan.

For the Laborites the election defeat is a grave warning. The basic truth has again been proved: Namely, that promises to voters cannot be treated lightly. Again it was shown that unfulfilled promises tend to boomerang on those who made them.

In fact, when the Laborites won the elections--twice in succession--in 1974, this was because they had promised that they would solve the really burning economic and political problems. They have not done so. [paragraph continues]

On the contrary, in the whole period of their rule all the conflicts became more serious. When the present parliamentary elections were called, the Laborite leadership repeated its old mistake. It strove to cover up the unfulfilled promises by new promises. In the election manifesto it promised all kinds of things. It promised to reduce inflation 50 percent in the course of 3 years. It said that it would reduce the army of unemployed and that the part of the national budget spent on armament would be smaller than it was previously. But the voters no longer believed it.

The Callaghan government was a disappointment also in the international field, where it did not strive to contribute to the process of international detente; on the contrary, it hampered this process. But what profile will Prime Minister Thatcher give to the future British Government? Her reputation as an extreme rightwing politician goes before her. Her statements, both earlier ones and those during the election campaign, merely confirm that British policy is heading "out of the frying pan and into the fire." It is obvious that the Conservatives will now start radically reducing state subsidies, particularly in the area of social policy. They want to transfer the nationalized enterprises, such as British Petroleum and British Airways, into private hands again; they are planning an assault on the trade unions' rights. Their plans to increase the military budgets, expand the nuclear potential, produce new atomic submarines with nuclear missiles and obtain the so-called cruise missiles from the United States are also alarming. The possibility is not to be excluded that the Conservative government will agree to placing U.S. missiles on British soil, which would enhance the missile potential of the U.S. Naval Base in Holy Loch near Glasgow.

So far these are merely guesses now being made by international observers. But the following months will show best what concrete foreign-political steps the new British Government will take. It should take into account that the time on the clock of our age is firmly set at international detente, and it should draw the necessary conclusions from this fact.

CIA AGENTS IN ITALY WANT TO INFLUENCE ELECTIONS

AU071500 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 May 79 p 7 AU

[Pavol Minarik commentary in the column "Foreign Political Note": "According to American Practices"]

[Text] The official campaign preceding the parliamentary elections in Italy, which will take place on 3 and 4 June 1979, was opened yesterday [4 May]. The political parties have already submitted the lists of their candidates for both chambers of parliament. Even in this phase the United States, through its ambassador in Rome, has joined in this campaign: Last Wednesday [2 May], in an interview for Italian television, the U.S. ambassador reminded that the United States wishes to reduce the influence of communists not only in Italy, but also throughout West Europe and, on the other hand, wants to strengthen the positions of the so-called democratic parties.

What, then, can the Italians expect from the coming elections if the election campaign in their country was almost personally opened by U.S. Ambassador Robert Gardner? L'UNITA, the paper of the Italian communists, characterized this as the "Washington election program for Italy." This opinion is also confirmed by the financial circles in New York, which promised to expand capital investments in Italy provided the election results are "acceptable" for the growth of capital investments...

This is not the first time the United States has interfered in this way in the internal affairs on the Appenine Peninsula. This kind of "cooperation" has a long history. In it the United States made use of the most varied forms, from economic extortion and incitement to terrorism up to hidden forms of pressure. This was also revealed strikingly in the preceding parliamentary elections and during the last government crisis. The moment one began to look for a compromise solution and the communists showed the endeavor to contribute toward a constructive solution, the U.S. press began to abound in statements that the communists' participation in the government is not at all inevitable and that the rightwingers in the Chrisitian Democratic Party can rely completely on U.S. support.

Italy is becoming increasingly significant for U.S. and NATO interests. That is why the United States and NATO are striving in every way to prevent the Italian communists from joining the government. To this very day about 20,000 agents of the Western countries' intelligence services are operating in Italy; they also include 400 extremely active members of the American CIA, whose primary aim is--apart from influencing the political, public and economic life--to prevent communist participation in the government.

So far it is unknown how far the United States wants to go with its anticommunist trends in Italy. But one thing is certain: Italy rejects the U.S. attempts to provide this or that Italian political party with an "attestation on its democratic nature" or to deliver "advice" about how Italy's new governments should be formed. Both the public and a large part of influential political circles assess this quite unambiguously as gross interference in Italy's internal affairs.

'NEW COMMUNIST PARTY' IN IRAQ SCORED

AU071355 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "Notes": "What Are They Speculating About?"]

[Text] The DPA Press Agency has announced, with an appropriate annotation from Beirut, that a "new communist party" has been set up in Iraq, named the Organization of the Iraqi Communist Vanguard. According to the agency, it "fully supports the Iraqi regime and is opposed to the pro-Moscow stance of the Communist Party of Iraq." Allegedly the new party is to serve as a counterbalance to the latter.

We are certainly not risking any error in saying that this type of organization, which suddenly emerges from mysterious spheres, usually calls itself communist only in order to prevent its being revealed at the very first glance as an instrument of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. In the same way that in our country, when it was a bourgeois republic, almost everything that was aimed against the people included, in one form or another, the word "nation" in its name.

It is nevertheless obvious that creations like the Organization of the Iraqi Communist Vanguard we have mentioned above are not aimed against communist parties alone, but also against revolutionary forces and their endeavors in general. Their aim is to operate against the unity, cohesion and collaboration of these forces.

If this "vanguard"--which is God knows what, but definitely not communist--stresses that it opposes the so-called pro-Moscow attitude of the Communist Party of Iraq and that it, therefore, adheres to the positions of anti-Sovietism, then this is obviously contrary to the official policy of the Iraqi Ba'ath Party (Socialist Party of Arab Revival). Because this leading party of the Iraqi political life stresses its good relations with the USSR and their significance, as well as the significance of the existing socialist community not only for the Iraqi revolution, but also for the entire world revolutionary process.

The propaganda noise around the new "party" merely reveals the joy of the reaction, which always applauds the emergence of anything old-new that is anticommunist and anti-Soviet. There is no need to doubt that this is accompanied by purely anti-progressive speculation.

CAMBODIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER KEO PRASAT INTERVIEWED

AU071730 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 4 May 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Interview given by Keo Prasat, Cambodian deputy foreign minister, to MLADA FRONTA's Milan Syrucek in Phnom Penh--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Prasat] As a capital, Phnom Penh will have to live from its work, it will not be just a fun place as it used to be with the previous regimes. Thus anyone alive [as published] and who wants to live from his work will be able to return. This applies also to those representatives of the bourgeoisie who agree with our program.

[Question] Could even [Prince Norodom] Sihanouk return?

[Answer] Sihanouk has now become a Beijing card and we are waiting to see what intentions Chinese hegemonism has against Cambodia, particularly when it comes to using Sihanouk. We can say that at present Sihanouk does not act in the name of the Cambodian Revolutionary Council and of the Cambodian people, but is receiving aid from the Beijing regime to still more actively conduct its policy against the Cambodian Republic. This is shown by his not wanting--for the time being--to return as a patriot and thus contribute to building a prosperous country, and by his not recognizing the goals of our regime. But should he abandon these black plans and decide to return as a patriot and accept this regime, that would be a different question.

[Question] Before the beginning of talks with the Vietnamese in Hanoi, the head of the Chinese delegation also expressed the demand to negotiate the so-called question of Vietnamese troops' withdrawal from Cambodia. What do you think about this demand?

[Answer] This demand is completely unsubstantiated. The current presence of the Vietnamese troops and experts has been resolved by a bilateral SRV-Cambodian accord, which the two countries are naturally entitled to do. Therefore the Chinese demands are not only a gross interference in Cambodia's internal affairs, but also in our relations with the SRV. I have already strictly rejected this demand on behalf of the Foreign Ministry because its only objective is to prevent serious SRV-PRC negotiations on bilateral border questions, into which, naturally, one cannot drag a third country's affairs. Should China insist on its demand, this would only prove that it does not take its talks with the SRV seriously.

[Question] What are Cambodia's relations with other states, particularly with neighboring Thailand?

[Answer] We are trying to conduct a policy of goodneighborly relations with all bordering states. Unfortunately, Thailand recently organized provocations against our border districts and made it possible for Beijing to supply the remnants of Pol Pot's detachments so that they can wage a struggle against us. Despite this we firmly believe that we will gradually succeed in improving relations with Thailand, too.

[Question] What districts are still under the influence of the Pol Pot detachments and how many people live in them?

[Answer] Between 27 March and 7 April we liberated 2 districts, in each one we destroyed and took prisoner more than 1,000 enemies and liberated more than 70,000 local inhabitants. We also obtained important documents revealing the plans of the Chinese hegemonists against the Cambodian revolution. We found, among other things, also Ieng Sary's passport, recently issued to him as Chinese citizen in China. Now we are trying--with the help of the population--to normalize life also in these districts which were the main refuge of Pol Pot's band, which were able to hold out here thanks primarily to foreign help. We are trying to quickly destroy all remnants of these bands; they are only small groups and are not in communication with one another.

[Question] What happens to the Khmer Rouge that are taken prisoner?

[Answer] In accordance with our eight-point program of 2 January, the sixth point says that we wish to conduct a sincere policy toward all who surrender or are taken prisoner. Those who have not killed and have not perpetrated serious crimes against the population, are--after a short period of reeducation--released to go home. Also those who committed crimes but sincerely confess them and recognize the correctness of our policy are released after reeducation. We realize that these people did not understand in whose name they committed these crimes, that they were only instruments of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang. Those who have many serious crimes on their conscience are tried by people's court.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Wreathlaying Ceremony

LD052258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] A commemorative ceremony was held in Prague today at the central cemetery of honor of the Olsany Cemetery to mark the 34th anniversary of the conclusion of the national liberation struggle by the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

At the memorial to Soviet heroes who laid down their lives during the liberation of our homeland a joint wreath of the CPSU Central Committee, the president of the republic, the Federal Government, the Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the National Front was laid by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and members of the party Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Rojtik, Josef Haman and Jindrich Polednik; Oldrich Svestka, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; and Miroslav Capra, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The memory of fallen Red Army men was also honored by wreaths laid by delegations of the Czech Governments, the Czech National Council, and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic.

Wreaths of red flowers were laid by delegations of the USSR Embassy, headed by Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich, and of the Central Group of Forces, headed by its commander, Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov. Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, Federal Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina, and Col Miroslav Novak, chief of the Main Staff of People's Militias laid a joint wreath of the army, the Federal Ministry of Interior and people's militias.

Thanks to our liberators were also expressed by laying a wreath from representatives of the Prague CPCZ Municipal Committee, the city committee of the National Front, the Prague National Committee, the Central Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee, the Regional National Committee and the Regional Committee of the National Front.

After Soviet and Czechoslovak national anthems were played, delegations of the Central Committees of the National Front of Czechoslovakia and the Czech Socialist Republic laid a joint wreath at the grave of Czechoslovak Red Army men who gave their lives for a revolutionary idea at the time of the civil war in Soviet Russia.

The highest party and state representatives, members of the Soviet Embassy, representatives of the Soviet Army and Czechoslovak Armed Forces and organizations from Prague and the Central Bohemian region then laid wreaths at the grave of the unknown soldier of the National Memorial at Zizkov Hill in Prague.

Haman Address

LD080544 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1655 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Speech by Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a soiree held in the Smetana Theater in Prague to mark the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends:

In the life of nations there are days which are written indelibly in their memory and which form a part of their traditions. The people draw from them their strength for new struggles. Such an unforgettable and ever living day, one of the greatest and most glorious in our modern history is 9 May 1945, when by the liberation of Prague, the heroic Soviet Army completed the liberation of our homeland. Also 9 May is victory day, which in Europe put an end to the most horrifying war in the history to date. Each year, it is celebrated together with the Soviet people, by all progressive and peace-loving people in the whole world.

In the memory of our people, those brilliant, sunny days of spring in flower, when our whole country, after a 6-years' long enslavement full of misery, welcomed with love its liberators, will never be extinguished. The celebrations of the days of May are and will forever be connected for us with our profound gratitude to the Soviet people and their glorious army, which played the decisive and chief role in the defeat of Nazi Germany. It brought to us and to other nations freedom and the restoration of state sovereignty. It brought the opportunity to decide freely one's own destiny.

We will never forget the heroic effort and immense sufferings and sacrifices of the Soviet people, which brought about our life of freedom. This is why we convey with gratitude, love and respect our warm militant greetings to the people of the great land of the Soviets and their revolutionary vanguard--the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee. [applause]

We convey from our gala meeting especially heartfelt greetings to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who in the ranks of the heroic Soviet Army personally shared in the liberation of our homeland. [applause]

After a lapse of time, the worldwide historic significance of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War is ever more apparent. This victory saved human civilization and culture from fascist barbarism. At the same time, it encouraged a powerful, anti-imperialist, revolutionary wave, which in a number of countries led to the victory of national democratic revolutions and to socialist transformations of society. Socialism formed itself into a world system, which began to determine ever more the development of mankind. This fundamental change in the international balance of class forces, we regard with full justification--after the Great October Socialist Revolution, carried out under the leadership of the unforgettable Vladimir Ilich Lenin--as the most important event of our epoch.

We are proud of the fact that the struggle of the Czechoslovak people for freedom was an integral and important part of the antifacist and national liberation struggle of nations in World War II. Hundreds of thousands of Czechs and Slovaks shared in this struggle on all fronts both at home and abroad.

This year we will be marking the 35th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, which was the beginning of the national democratic revolution in our country. History justifiably ranks it among the most important and most powerful antifascist acts in enslaved Europe. During the current days, with profound respect and warmth, we are marking the 34th anniversary of the May rising of the Czech people and its most important component--the rising in our capital, Prague. In this armed rising the Czech patriots on the barricades in Prague, in towns and villages throughout the country displayed exceptional courage in the face of overwhelming Nazi forces and during the last few hours of the war made great sacrifices for freedom, therefore the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people culminated in victory. The May rising, which coincided with the legendary Prague operation mounted by the Soviet Army, contributed significantly to the final liquidation of the domination by the Nazis and their helpers and to the establishment of a new people's democratic, revolutionary power in our country.

With profound gratitude we remember all participants in the stuggle for our liberation: Hundreds of thousands of Czech and Slovak patriots, who rose against fascism, members of the Czechoslovak armed corps in the Soviet Union, commanded by Gen Ludvik Svoboda, the partisans, the participants in the underground resistance movement and other fighters on all fronts of the antifascist struggle, the victims of fascist terror, all those who fell in the fightings or were tortured to death in the concentration camps and Nazi prisons. We bow before heroes, who with their noble struggle and their lives contributed to the enlightened today of our people. Their memory lives as an example, as well as an obligation in the consciousness and constructive work of the people.

Comrades: A new epoch of our modern history began 34 years ago. Having drawn the the appropriate lessons from the woeful experiences derived from the rule of the bourgeoisie in capitalist Czechoslovakia and from the sufferings under the Nazi yoke, our people decided to embark on a path of building a new, just society, a society devoid of social injustices in which the people would govern, in which the Czechs and Slovaks would live in complete harmony on an equal basis, a state which, in foreign-political terms would be secured reliably through the bond of alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union. To realize these ideals, expressed in the Kosice government program, our people combined their strength for a selfless work in the postwar reconstruction.

This great revolutionary struggle for national liberty, for the restoration of the Czechoslovak state on these new foundations is linked **inseparably with** the historic role of the CPCZ. The party proved to be the most decisive and courageous force of the antifascist and national liberation struggle; it proved to be the most consistent fighter for the political and social rights of the working class and all people, for the happy life of the working man. It therefore justly won the confidence and support of the popular masses. It became an acknowledged leading force of the whole national front, a political leader and organizer of the triumphant national and democratic, and later socialist revolution, of the socialist and social changes.

If May 1945 paved the way to this progressive path, then the victorious February of 1948 won it definitely and confirmed it. Our people, under CPCZ leadership, were able to embark freely on the road to socialism. At the Ninth CPCZ Congress 34 years ago in a program that was expressed in the memorable 10 points by Klement Gottwald, a general line was **adopted** for socialist construction, which has been successfully carried out. Thus our country, too, proved the international validity of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, the Leninist teaching about revolution and the construction of socialism. It proved the correctness of the revolutionary Bolshevik line, which the party won and consolidated in its program, as well as practice at the historic fifth congress 50 years ago. The party followed up on this revolutionary line of the construction of socialism also at the April session of the Central Committee in 1969 when it elected Comrade Gustav Husak at its head.

We recall these historic milestones because their legacy vividly speaks to the present; it reinforces us and serves as an inspiration in fulfilling our current tasks. From them we recall the sources from which our present-day socialist reality has grown; we recall how immense sacrifices were made for it. It makes us constantly aware of how immense and obligatory is our duty to defend and develop the gains of our socialist revolution in everyday **constructive work.**

Comrades: During the past 34 years, which separate us from May 1945, our people carried out under CPCZ leadership profound class, social and economic transformations. As Comrade Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, said: We have resolved the fundamental questions of national liberty and state sovereignty, of the social and political rights of the working class and the popular masses. We have built successfully the foundations of socialism and entered a stage of building an advanced socialist society. We have elevated our socialist homeland on to a new, higher **plane** of economic, social and cultural life.

For the first time in the history, a society has been created which in practice fulfills the ideas of equality, social justice, genuine freedom and the rights of the working people, the brotherhood of nations and nationalities of our country, peaceful work and comradely relations. It is a society that is imbued with genuine humanism, profound socialist democratism, optimism and confidence in tomorrow.

The marked advancement in all spheres of the life of society was not an automatic result of general progress, but a result of a great struggle and efforts on the part of the communist party and of creative, enterprising work and revolutionary energy by the working class and the popular masses. In the building of the new society it was necessary in difficult conditions to solve completely new tasks, to overcome age-old customs and the opposition of enemies, and to learn en route how to govern and control.

The dynamic development of our economy has made it possible to realize the main meaning and aim of the policy of the Communist Party which is the welfare of the people and their happy and contented life. Unemployment, poverty, exploitation and the fear of tomorrow, which are hitting so hard millions of people in capitalist countries during the current years, have in our country been relegated to the past forever. Our system has brought into life an advanced system of health care, security for families with children and social certainties for all citizens. It successfully solved such tasks as bridging the substantial gap between urban and rural areas and territorial differences. In the whole state we have advanced also in solving the housing problem, in the reconstruction and development of towns and villages. Together with the great improvement in material consumption of all strata, our society has raised to a high degree also the cultural level of the people. It opened up for everybody the road to education, and has done much also for rearing a new, socialist man.

Comrades: Of decisive importance for the successful progress of socialist development has always been and remains a correct understanding of the sources of our victories, but also of the causes of difficulties that we had to overcome. Experience bears out that the decisive preconditions for success lie in the principled class policy of the party and in its close cohesion with the people, in their loyalty to principles of Marxism-Leninism and in their creative application under the concrete conditions of our country, and in the firm friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Departure from these principles led in the second half of the sixties to a deep crisis in the party and society. We overcame it with the assistance of the fraternal parties after a difficult struggle with rightwing and counterrevolutionary forces. The historic turning point in this struggle was marked by the session of the party's Central Committee in April 1979. In connection with its 10th anniversary we were justly able--in accordance with historical truth, with the collective understanding of the entire party and with the practical experience of millions of our citizens--to stress that this session was the starting point to the complete and definitive political defeat of the rightwing and anti-socialist forces, and has put our country back on the tried and tested Leninist path of socialist development. [applause]

The fact that Comrade Gustav Husak was elected to head the party was of extraordinary importance for uniting the Marxist-Leninist forces of the party, for the restoration of its capacity to fight and its leading role in society. In the person of Comrade Husak a leading representative of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people, a man who considerably contributed to the victory of socialist revolution in our country, a consistent fighter for firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union took up the highest post in the party. [applause]

The strength and effectiveness of the program for developing an advanced socialist society, drawn up by the 14th and 15th congresses, for which the party won the active support of the overwhelming majority of the citizens of our country have been fully reflected in the results of all spheres by virtue of which the past decade ranks among the most successful in the history of our socialist development. It has been a period of worthy development of the glorious legacy of the revolutionary struggles of the party, the working class and the people, of the legacy of May 1945 and February 1948. Comrades, to fulfill this legacy bequethed to us by the fighters for freedom it is necessary above all to fulfill as best we can the tasks of social, economic and cultural development, to raise the efficiency and quality of all work, as the 15th congress of our party instructed us to do. The need to adapt our economy more actively to the greater demands stemming from changes in the domestic and foreign conditions comes to the forefront in particular. This is the paramount, truly revolutionary task of the present times. The party is clearly showing the path toward its realization, a path of creative, courageous search for more effective methods and forms of socialist management, planning and organization of labor, a path of energetic struggle against inertia and route, of consistent orientation on a truly intensive and effective development of the economy. Of great importance is the current movement of workers' teams, enterprises and works for quickly making up the January losses in production, and for the honorable fulfillment of all the annual targets of the state plan. We highly value their devoted efforts which are a correct response to the March 1979 Central Committee decision which has already produced and continues to produce good results.

The scale and complexity of the tasks which arise in front of us at the turn of the decade and in the eighties call for a maximum mobilization of forces, for raising the efficiency of work and performance in all sectors, for the application of considerably more demanding criteria and stricter personal responsibility of each and everybody for the work with which he has been entrusted.

Life urgently demands from us that we apply decisive measures for better utilizing fuels and energy, raw materials and materials, raise the export capacity of the economy and the quality of production, make better use of basic assets and working time, strengthen socialist organization and discipline and at the same time perfect the work of management organs at all levels.

Our party and entire society have during the years of socialist development and in particular during the past decade accumulated the necessary experience and strength which makes it possible to cope with the tasks which face us, and to continue to develop our socialist society successfully.

Comrades! Anchored in the consciousness of our nations as a profound experience and solid knowledge is the fact that the solution of fundamental national and social questions of our people is inseparably linked with the fraternal assistance and support of the Soviet Union.

In the hard times of the Munich betrayal, in the entire antifascist and national liberation struggle, in the struggle for the independence and security of our state, for the power of the working people, in socialist construction and in the defense of the gains of the revolution we always had our most loyal friend and ally in the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and its Communist Party. [applause]

This has always been true, and we know that it will always be true. Every day provides new evidence of the fact that fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union is one of the decisive sources of our successful advancement in the development of an advanced socialist society, that it is among the bases of our certainties and prospects. The working of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation is a worthy continuation of the joint struggle for the defeat of fascism, sealed with spilled blood. In accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and CSSR, signed at Prague Castle in 1970, which faithfully serves the interests of the peoples of both our fraternal countries, and the great cause of socialism and peace, we will steadfastly continue to strengthen all aspects of our fraternal relations and develop them further.

A great contribution to this was last year's visit by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Its results again confirmed, that on the basis of the firm political unity and similar viewpoint of our parties which stem from loyalty to principles of Marxism-Leninsim and proletarian internationalism, cooperation in all spheres of life of both our countries is developing successfully and rising to a new level.

At the present stage, the fact that within the framework of this cooperation we are able to lean on the immense economic, scientific-tehcnical and research potential of the Soviet Union, which is opening up new possibilities for the development of cooperation and specialization between our and the Soviet economy, is of every growing importance. Of vital importance for us is cooperation in the realization of the program for building Czechoslovak nuclear energy, safeguarding the supplies of natural gas and crude oil and constructing extensive energy and gas transmission systems. This all constitutes an irreplaceable contribution to resolving the fuel and energy problem Czechoslovakia will be facing in the eighties.

Likewise, this applies to the exploitation of the possibilities offered to us by cooperation with the Soviet Union in the development of electronics and microelectronics, computing and automation technology and in other progressive, in particular engineering, branches where time demands from us to take more resolute steps and greater initiative.

Esteemed comrades: The effort for a better life of the working man is linked inseparably with the struggle for consolidating peace and the relaxation of international tensions. In particular during the current days, when we are recalling the end of the most horrifying and destructive war in history, we realize that for more than one-third of the century, a peaceful sky has been in existence over Europe. Credit for this goes to the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, to whose realization our Czechoslovak Socialist Republic too, has been making an honorable contribution.

This peace policy, to quote Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is a struggle for the right to live, for the removal of the danger that this life will be destroyed by the flames of war. We proceed from the conviction about the possibility and necessity of doing the utmost to insure that wars are forever excluded from the lives of nations, and this not only in Europe but in the whole world. This noble aim requires us to continue to regard as our prime task the strengthening of the cohesion, influence and power of our whole socialist community.

Thanks to the activity and continuing effort of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, the trend toward the relaxation of international tension has grown deep roots and exerts an increasingly greater influence on the overall development of world events. The current development in the world, of course, demonstrates once again that in the struggle for peace and social progress one cannot slacken. We are witnessing the continuing galvanization of the still influential forces of imperialist reaction, who are endangering the process of relaxation of international tensions, who are creating new hotbeds of war conflicts and who are trying to return the world to the period of the cold war. Especially dangerous are their attempts to play the so-called Chinese card; to go along the path of making alliances with the present Chinese leadership, who have succumbed to a great power chauvinism, blind anti-Sovietism and to hegemonistic desires for conquests. The architects of this dangerous policy, however, forget that in supporting and encouraging the Beijing leaders they are dangerously playing with fire and may themselves get burnt.

Our people together with all progressive people have spoken up unequivocally and resolutely in support of Socialist Vietnam, which became the victim of the shameful Chinese aggression. Our Vietnamese brothers, like the people of Laos and Cambodia, can also in the future count on our full support and solidarity. [applause]

We pay tribute to the effort of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at bringing about a peaceful solution to Sino-Vietnamese relations. Together with the progressive international public, we, too, call on the Chinese leaders to end their continuing provocations and abandon their aggressive designs.

Our solidarity has always belonged and will continue to belong to the nations of the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America, who have to wage a struggle against the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism, for their national existence, for their right to lead life in freedom and for social progress.

Comrades, dear friends:

When today we return in our memories to the days of May, 34 years ago, we see before our eyes smiling faces, which bore the traces of the hardship of the war years and the suffering of recent fighting, but which also showed their immense joy and happiness brought about by freedom, peace and justifiable hopes for a future, better life. We, the Czechoslovak communists and our working people are loyal to the glorious revolutionary legacy of May 1945. Our nations today live a dignified life in freedom and socialism, in a social system that is putting into practice the ideals for which the pioneers of the workers movement strove, for which generations fought, on which shoulders rested the burden of the national liberation struggle, the builders of the foundations of socialism.

We can state with pride that following dignifiably in the struggles and the selfless work of these generations are those who experienced the glorious days of May 1945 only as children or who know them only from history, from a spoken word and the works of art. To continue to develop this great legacy, to continue in the construction of socialist society, to raise our country to a new beauty is the most honorable task and duty.

Long live our precious homeland, the CSSR! Long live our liberator, the Soviet Union and its heroic army! [applause]

Long live our indestructible and eternal friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is the mainstay of all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, and may it flourish more. [applause]

Prague, Bratislava Meeting

LD052314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Top Czechoslovak party and state representatives attended gala meetings in Prague and Bratislava to mark the 34th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

The Prague soiree was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak.

KORCAK, OTHERS ATTEND AWARDS CEREMONY

LD032010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, presented today in Prague leading Czech scientists and cultural workers with the national prizes of the Czech Socialist Republic as an expression of a high social appreciation of the results they have achieved in creative work. Present at the festive ceremony was Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier, and other important representatives of our public and political life.

BRIEFS

SUGAR BEET PLANTING--The sugar beet planting in the North Moravian region has been practically concluded. Also the East Bohemian farmers are doing well as regards sugar beet planting, but potatoes in the region have been planted on only 28.8 percent of the planned area. The South Moravian farmers have already planted 43,800 hectares of sugar beets, thus fulfilling the plan. The East Slovak farmers are concentrating on winding up the sugar beet and potato planting. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 May 79 p 1 AU]

HOFFMANN, MUECKENBERGER AT SOVIET FORCES FESTIVE MEETING

LD072204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Potsdam--The high command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany in Wuensdorf, (Potsdam Bezirk), marked the 34th anniversary of the Soviet People's victory in the Great Patriotic War with a festive meeting on Monday. Among those present were SED Politburo members, Army General Heinz Hoffmann and Erich Mueckenberger; Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the group's Military Council and chief of its Political Directorate.

The soldiers, sergeants, officers and generals loudly applauded a message from the GDR party and state leadership, signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. It says, among other things, that the GDR is actively working alongside the USSR and the other socialist countries to strengthen world socialism, secure world peace and continue the process of detente.

The message says: "With the decisions of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, the Warsaw Pact states have submitted to all states and peoples a constructive action program to solve the most urgent international tasks. In view of NATO's intensified activities in stepping up the arms race, they stressed at the same time their firm determination to further enhance their defense preparations and to strengthen their brotherhood-in-arms in the interest of securing socialist and communist construction and world peace." The GDR will make every effort to fulfill its tasks.

The world historic victory and the immeasurable sacrifices of the Soviet people, led by the CPSU, have not been forgotten in the GDR, the message says. "In our country the historic chance offered by our people's liberation from Hitler's fascism was used and the path of peace, democracy and socialism was irrevocably taken. In the GDR there emerged in the heart of Europe a socialist German state, firmly allied with the Soviet Union as an integral part of the socialist community."

In his speech Army General Ivanovskiy described the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War as an event which has left an indelible mark on history. Our victory is at the same time a serious warning to imperialist reactionaries, a grim lesson of history for all who attempt to revise the outcome of the last war, for all who like to play with fire," he said.

Communist construction was inseparably bound up with the preservation and strengthening of peace, that was why the Soviet Union, together with its allies, was waging a persistent struggle to secure favorable international conditions. The armed forces bore a special responsibility. "Together with our class brethren and brothers-in-arms, the soldiers of the National People's Army and the other fraternal socialist countries, we are always ready to fulfill our patriotic and internationalist duty and to inflict a crushing defeat on any aggressor who attempts to touch the achievements of socialism," he concluded.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER'S VISIT

Honecker Reception

LD042132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Friday had a friendly meeting with Belgian Communist Party Chairman Louis van Geyt and the members of the Belgian delegation.

The comprehensive exchange of views which took place in a cordial and frank atmosphere centered on fundamental questions of the policy of the two parties. Erich Honecker and Louis van Geyt devoted special attention to the necessary stabilization and extention of the international process of detente. As the most topical and urgent problems they stressed the need to achieve a decisive turning point in the disarmament talks as quickly as possible. In view of the intensified antidetente activities of imperialism and the dangerous expansionist policy of the Beijing leaders, comprehensive actions of all followers of peace are needed to end the arms race, for security and cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

Erich Honecker and Louis van Geyt affirmed the friendly ties of solidarity between the SED and the Belgian Communist Party. Both parties will continue to deepen their cooperation on the basis of the document of the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties.

At the outcome of the talk's a joint communique was agreed on. Earlier the delegation of the Belgian Communist Party had placed a wreath at the monument of the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter den Linden.

Honecker Dinner

LD042133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave a dinner at the Unter den Linden Palace in Berlin on Friday in honor of Belgian Communist Party Chairman Louis van Geyt. In their toasts Erich Honecker and Louis van Geyt noted that the positions of the two parties on fundamental questions of the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and for democratic and social progress are in agreement.

Louis van Geyt said in his toast: "It may be said in Europe, or the world in which we live, displays a dual characteristic, i.e., on the one hand, it has become diversified and, on the other, it has become smaller. Under these conditions in the struggle of our parties it is perfectly clear that the problems in our respective countries are specific ones and that we must solve them on these specific bases.

As a result of these objectively different conditions it may happen that we are not of the same opinion concerning one or the other problem, but as far as the fundamental question is concerned, i.e., the defense and consolidation of peace, we are on the same line and must defend the same aims. I would say that this identity [of views] which distinguishes our parties and the conditions under which we work go far beyond the confines of our parties in our countries."

"We have in our country many various forces who regard the GDR as a bastion of peace in Europe," he continued. "From this arises the great and positive range of relations which your party and other organizations in your country maintain with the democratic and workers movement. To a certain degree this also applies to realistic, or simply sensible currents within the ruling capitalist circles of our country. I would like to say that the relations between your party and our party are embedded within the great movement to which we belong in one way or another. They are embedded within the relations between the entirety of the peaceful and progressive forces of the GDR and Belgium. There can be no doubt that the relations between our two parties are seen by the various components of the democratic and workers movement in our country as an integral part of this great movement."

"We have reached a time when the problem of peace is again causing concern," he continued. "From the point of view also of the Belgian comrades I would like to say that one of the effects of the crisis of capitalism is that it encourages and stimulates irresponsible and adventurist forces of high finance in our country as well as throughout the capitalist world. During the present period the efforts to unite the democratic and workers movement, the peace-loving forces, in a country like ours, are of very great importance. Their result must be to isolate the irresponsible and adventurist forces, and it is especially in this field that a party like ours must play a part.

"Our talks, our agreement on the present-day conditions of the struggle for peace have been very useful. We wish to thank you for these talks."

Honecker Toasts

AU071644 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 May 79 p 3 AU

[Erich Honecker toast at dinner given in honor of Belgian Communist Party Chairman Louis van Geyt at Unter den Linden Palace in Berlin on 4 May 1979]

[Text] Dear Comrade Louis van Geyt, dear Belgian comrades, comrades!

Having ended our talks at the Central Committee house a few moments ago, I am very glad to be able to welcome you here among us. [paragraph continues]

Our open-minded and friendly exchange of views was marked by mutual understanding and fraternal solidarity. I can state that the positions of our two parties on the fundamental questions of the struggle of peace, the continuation of detente and democratic and social progress are in agreement.

The German and Belgian communists are linked by a time-tested tradition of mutual friendship, solidarity and militant unity that can be traced back to Karl Marx's stay in Belgium.

We remember with gratitude the solidarity and the unselfish support which the Belgian comrades and friends extended to many German antifascists at the time of the Hitler barbarism. It is well known in our country what a heroic, sacrificial struggle the Belgian communists waged against the fascist occupation, for the freedom and independence of their homeland.

Many outstanding functionaries were killed in this struggle, on the scaffold, in fascist concentration camps or in the ranks of the partisans. Today, too, the communists of the GDR and Belgium are very closely linked by the antifascist legacy.

The fact that in the FRG SS criminals are set free and neo-Nazi activities are increasing makes it our duty not to relent in our struggle. Among the Nazi war criminals who have gone unpunished to this day is the former head of the fascist security police for Belgium and northern France, Constantin Canaris. As you know, he was in charge of the Fort Breendonck concentration camp until 1941. He was involved in many crimes, including the deportation of Belgian citizens of Jewish faith.

Dear Belgian comrades, we know that you are waging a complicated struggle against the policy of crisis of the domestic and foreign monopolies. The Belgian Communist Party is always in the forefront in representing the interests of the Belgian work people. Jointly with the trade unions it is organizing the struggle to prevent the burdens of the crisis from being passed onto the working people. Being the only Belgian party which is still acting as a national party for the whole country, it adopted at its recent 23d party congress a clear-cut program with concrete proposals for solving the Belgian people's most urgent political, economic and social problems.

Our party highly values the Belgian Communist Party's contribution to the struggle for peace and for the continuation of the process of detente. We regard it as the paramount task for all of us to halt the arms race and to banish the danger of a nuclear world war.

What is at stake is underscored by the slogan of the Belgian peace movement "Disarm, in order to survive." Communists, Socialists, Christians and all other democratic, peace-loving forces must jointly make every effort to prevent the aggressive imperialist circles and the big-power chauvinist Beijing leaders from lighting the torch of war.

Dear comrades, you have come to our country at a time when our people are preparing the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

These three decades have brought us good results, proud results for which we have worked hard. Through worker-peasant power, the first socialist state on German soil was established in our country where man can live as a human being. Firmly anchored in the community with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, our GDR is translating into reality the ideals of Marx, Engels and Lenin. [paragraph continues]

It is building socialism and consistently advocates maintenance of peace. Our program of full employment, of prosperity for the people and of stability is bearing fruit. For this new life, for the socialist future our people's best sons and daughters have struggled in a long history frequently full of suffering, and have given their life. We are firmly determined to unwaveringly continue to advance on the road mapped out by the ninth party congress for the benefit of the people. By all this we are strengthening socialism and are helping enhance its attractiveness and its influence on world events. This complies with our internationalist responsibility and serves the interest of peace and of the peoples' national and social liberation.

Dear comrades, at our meeting we have agreed to develop and deepen relations of cooperation between the SED and the Belgian Communist Party on the foundation of a working agreement. This will be of value also for the further consolidation of the unity of action of the international communist movement, the strongest political force of our time.

I beg you to raise your glass and to drink to the health of our Comrade Louis van Geyt, our comrades, Albert de Coninck and Agustin Duchateau, to new great successes of the Belgian communists in implementing the decisions of the 23d Congress of the Belgian Communist Party, to the friendship and fraternal affinity between the SED and the Belgian Communist Party.

HORIZONT INTERVIEWS ANGOLAN DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER PAULO

AU041145 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 18/1979 p 18 AU

[Interview with Col Juliao Mateus Paulo, deputy defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola and political commissar of the FAPLA armed forces granted to "the GDR correspondents Heike and Christian Schneider, accredited in Luanda", time and place not given]

[Text] Question: The racist-imperialist mass media, especially the international programs of Radio South Africa, have intensified their agitation and propaganda campaign against Angola, in which it is asserted that the communique published by the Angolan Government about the constant acts of aggression of the apartheid state and its army against the people of Angola are all lies and distortions. What do you, as deputy defense minister of Angola, say to this assertion?

Answer: As always, the South African racists are once again seeking to justify their aggression against our Angolan fatherland--just like their crimes in Zambia and Mozambique. When they attacked the south Angolan village of Xamavera, close to the Namibian border, the aggressors penetrated with the notorious Puma helicopters and left mercenaries behind to massacre our people. Our Defense Ministry published a communique about this, so as to inform the world public that South Africans have again killed innocent Angolans and destroyed their village and that they killed some of our soldiers who protected and courageously defended this village.

Question: As far as we know, the racists openly collaborated on this occasion again with the proimperialist separatist gangs of UNITA. How is this collaboration carried out?

Answer: The UNITA separatists--a desparate reactionary gang--are in Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South Africa, and are there given military training and equipment by the racists. [paragraph continues]

From there, they launch their hostile actions against the Angolan people in order to cruelly torture and murder our population and to destroy or pilfer our property, especially the people's stores. Every time we inform the world public about these facts, the racists boldly claim that we are lying. Fact is, however, that we can prove these crimes also before the world. Xamavera is situated about 30 kilometers from the Namibian border.

Question: Is this a new tactic of the racists? Earlier, they mostly attacked provinces situated further to the west.

Answer: They are attempting to divert the attention from our armed forces. However, our "FAPLA" [expansion not given] People's Army remains vigilant. Actually, the invaders penetrated the provinces of Cunene, Lubango and Mocamedes, in particular, where they usually fly with their "Mirage" and "Canberra" aircraft over our villages, spy them out and seek to destroy them.

Question: The downing of six South African "Mirage" bombers is regarded by observers as a great military success of an African front state in warding off racist invaders. At the same time Angola's president, Dr Neto, speaks of the need to further increase [our] defense capacity. Could you explain the interconnection?

Answer: The downing of these jet bombers was really a great success. We decided to take this action after the South African racists had frequently been violating our borders for a long time. Earlier, we had attempted with all means not to become involved in military clashes. But the racists, as you know, continued their invasions and espionage flights over our bases and their destructive operations against villages, civilians and our people's assets. A situation developed which we could, of course, by no means tolerate in the long run. After all, we are a free independent people and we are working hard to defend our people and our sovereignty. The fragments of the enemy planes are in our hands, and we are showing them to the public.

Question: How do you see the problem of defense with regard to the national reconstruction of your country?

Answer: Despite these successes--as our president has underscored--we will certainly be confronted with even more difficult situations. For, the racists of South Africa will never let Angola alone. We are still about to further build up our own army, because Angola is only in the fourth year of its national independence. Our young armed forces are naturally not yet strong enough. They are in the process of training. We are improving our technical equipment and are training qualified military cadres. But especially in this field, much still remains to be done.

This vital equipment and advanced training of our people's army imposes many sacrifices upon the country. It is certain that in times of peace we would be able to concentrate much more on the complicated national construction. In other words, we would have to, and could, build even more schools, the working peoples could produce even more for the needs of the people, agriculture could develop more quickly, and this could indeed be applied to all social sectors. Actually we have difficulties because we have to take out human, financial and material resources for our defense, which, however, is an absolute necessity for us. Because, if we had not enough arms and no combat-effective army, even greater dangers and problems for our country's defense would undoubtedly result.

Question: Angola's unrestricted solidarity with the African liberation struggle indeed requires staunchness and readiness to make sacrifices. From what does the Angolan people derive its active position of proletarian internationalism?

Answer: We think that it is our internationalist duty to help those peoples still waging the liberation struggle, especially the fraternal peoples in southern Africa struggling against racist oppression. We ourselves were given much aid during our liberation struggle, on the part of the socialist countries and other progressive forces, and we feel that we in turn must also display solidarity--although we are suffering precisely on this account such grave losses of people and material. However, we are adhering to our internationalist policy, and we cannot and will not budge a millimeter from it. We are continuing our undiminished aid for the fighting peoples.

Question: Here it must be taken into consideration that it would be important and good for Angola as well if Namibia were at last free.

Answer: Yes, it will be very good for Angola if Namibia is a free African country. I am convinced that we shall have normal and good relations with it.

Question: Pretoria's political and military position is now weaker than it was in 1975-76, after the defeat of its aggression army in the People's Republic of Angola. Why, do you think, the racist regime is putting up with its obvious losses of human lives, materiel and last but not least of international prestige?

Answer: The racists have always grudged the People's Republic of Angola peace and freedom, because they regard our socialist orientation as a danger. In its national reconstruction Angola is marching toward socialism. Naturally the South African racist regime cannot be pleased with this, because it fears that our socialist road of development might impress and influence our neighbor countries as well. This is the danger as seen by the enemies. And naturally the racists also want to get Angola's numerous resources under their power and control. However, we have said a clear "no" to this, because we want to utilize our resources ourselves and to consistently defend our national independence.

Question: In your opinion, what accounts for this military potency of the racists?

Answer: The military power of the racists is to a large extent due to their alliance with the imperialist states. This alliance is, so to speak, a vital necessity for the racists. Alone, they would never be capable of pursuing such an aggressive military policy.

Question: Which countries are the main allies of the racists in this respect?

Answer: In this collaboration such states are involved as the United States, Great Britain, France and other NATO members which render South Africa direct aid against our people as well as against other independent and progressive African countries.

KROLIKOWSKI ASSESSES BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD041203 Hamburg DPA in German 0945 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary in the East Berlin Foreign Ministry, has underlined in the SED paper EINHEIT the GDR's readiness to "further normalize relations with the Federal Republic."

It was obvious "that these relations can make progress." This called, however, for regard of the principle of the inviolability of borders anchored in the Helsinki Final Act, respecting sovereignty as well as noninterference in internal affairs.

Continuing in EINHEIT, the state secretary writes that the "key question" in the relationship between both German states was "that both consider themselves subject to international law and that, therefore, agreements between them have substance according to international law." Deviation from this could only burden the relations between both German states and contribute toward poisoning the political climate in Europe.

KRENZ DELIVERS REPORT AT FDJ CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETING

LD032156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Some 30,000 young citizens have been nominated by the FDJ for the local elections on 20th May as candidates for the local people's representatives. This was announced at the 10th meeting of the FDJ Central Council in Berlin today. There are 7,200 FDJ members working in the country's electoral commissions.

The Central Council meeting centered on the preparation of the local elections and of the "National GDR Youth Festival" to take place in Berlin from 1 to 3 June. It was stressed at the meeting that 2,000 events are to become political highlights and lasting experiences for hundreds of thousands of young people.

Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, confirmed in his report that even more attention has to be paid to political-ideological work in the basic units. Their range should extend "from the fundamentals of domestic and foreign policy to the many facets of everyday life." The speaker stressed that with its work as a whole "the FDJ acknowledges the revolutionary traditions of the German and international working class."

The gain of M400 million as a result of savings in material and the development of over 2,000 homes were cited at the meeting as examples of a successful interim result by the youth organization. In the future the youth brigades in the works are to be at the forefront in all activities serving the strengthening of the GDR's economic efficiency.

MUECKENBERGER PRESENTS AWARD TO BEZIRK ORGANIZATIONS

LD050304 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] The Dresden and Frankfurt Bezirk organizations of the German-Soviet Friendship Society were awarded the society's challenge flag in Berlin today. The award which was presented by Erich Mueckenberger was made in recognition of outstanding achievements in the Friendship-Druzhba-GDR 30 mass movement.

ADDITIONAL REPORT ON ARRIVAL OF BULGARIA'S STANKO TODOROV

LD071910 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI)--Invited by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived Monday in Budapest for a friendly visit to Hungary.

The Bulgarian prime minister is accompanied by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister; Marko Markov, cabinet chief of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Naiden Naidenov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Bureau; and Krastu Popov, deputy foreign trade minister. They were joined in Budapest by Andrei Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who participated at the co-chairmen meeting of the Hungarian-Bulgarian economic and technical-scientific cooperation commission held in the Hungarian capital.

At the Ferihegy Airport of Budapest, the high-ranking visitors were welcomed by Gyorgy Lazar; Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon; Foreign Munder Secretary Pal Racz; Jozsef Varga, head of the secretariat of the Council of Ministers; Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska; Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jeno Tordai; Zsolt Bajnok, deputy chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers; and several other leading personalities of Hungary's political, economic and cultural life. Also present were Vladimir Videnov, Bulgarian ambassador to Budapest, and Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Sofia.

Participants in Talks

LD071912 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar and Stanko Todorov had a brief talk Monday at the parliament building in Budapest. Following this, Hungarian-Bulgarian negotiations began. The Hungarian negotiating team is headed by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and its members are Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai; Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska; Laszlo Horvath, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jeno Tordai and Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Sofia.

The Bulgarian negotiating team is led by Prime Minister Stanko Todorov and it consists of Deputy Prime Minister Andrei Lukanov; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister; Marko Markov, cabinet chief of the Council of Ministers; Naiden Naidenov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Bureau; Krastu Popov, deputy foreign trade minister; and Vladimir Videnov, Bulgarian Ambassador to Hungary.

At the talks marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the prime ministers briefed each other about their countries' current situation and achievements of socialist construction work there. They reviewed the development of bilateral relations, economic cooperation and possibilities for their further expansion.

WORLD LABOR CONFEDERATION LEADER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD080858 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI)--Invited by the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Union, Jan Kulakowski, general secretary of the World Confederation of Labour, arrived in Budapest today.

During his stay in Hungary the general secretary is scheduled to have talks with leaders of the CCTU, with activists in factories and county seats on the activity of Hungarian trade unions, and on timely issues of the international trade union movement. Sandor Gaspar, CCTU general secretary, received Jan Kulakowski on Monday, and carried on talks with him on the social role of Hungarian trade unions, on the situation in the international trade union movement and on cooperation possibilities of the trade unions.

PLO LEADER INTERVIEWED ON SEPARATE PEACE TREATY

LD261450 Budapest MTI in English 1108 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 26 (MTI)--Abu Iyad, who is considered "the second man" of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the basis of the office he holds within the movement, recently made a brief stopover in Budapest. He gave an interview to MAGYAR HIRLAP which is carried in the daily's Thursday issue.

In connection with the fact that Israel wants to give only a peculiar autonomy--applicable only to people and not to territory--to Palestinian people living on the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, Abu Iyad said: "The United States, which brought about the shameful peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, would like very much to impose on us this solution, namely autonomy. This is being done first of all as an apology for President as-Sadat, because by submission and selling out Palestinian interests the Egyptian leader lies completely exposed and isolated in the Arab world. For us, however, not only autonomy under the auspices of Israel is unacceptable but also the entire separate peace treaty. If we were to accept autonomy from Israel in any form, it would be tantamount to the recognition of its jurisdiction over these territories and to the surrender of our right to self-determination. This is absolutely out of the question. We reject the separate peace treaty and instead urge for a comprehensive political settlement, which will include all interested sides and bring just and durable peace in the region. And we are convinced that the latter can in no way be a Pax Americana."

In the context of the American call for Palestinian recognition to the State of Israel, the PLO leader declared: "In a bid to defend its protege Israel, the United States has always tried to present a distorted picture of Palestinians and about their stance on the Middle East crisis. With a view to turning the world public opinion against us, it has been alleging die-hardism on our part. It is demanded of us to accept resolution No 242 of the Security Council which speaks of Israel's statehood but does not make slightest reference to Palestinian Arabs' right to self-determination. Our question, however, is: Who should first recognize and whom? In our view, first Israel--and its patron USA--should recognize the Palestinian Arabs' right to self-determination including the right to an independent state. Only thereafter can they ask us to recognize Israel. We are in a disadvantageous position. We have been dispossessed. And so it is not Israel but we that have a bigger requirement for advance guarantees."

In the interview given to MAGYAR HIRLAP, Abu Iyad completely disassociated himself from guerilla actions like the one that occurred recently at the Brussels airport. Then lauding the outcome of the Arab ministers' conference in Baghdad, he mentioned: "In our opinion the Baghdad resolutions are useful and in course of time they will prove successful."

REPORTAGE ON SPRING FIELD WORK PROGRESS

Crop Conditions, Rainfall

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Apr 79 p 1 WA

[Text] Rain fell in most parts of the country on Wednesday bringing field work to a temporary halt. However, it was possible to resume sowing, especially corn sowing, practically everywhere by the 26th of the month.

The rainfall was beneficial to winter grains and spring crops. Of the early spring crops, peas, barley and oats have sprouted nearly everywhere. The rain has caused crops to thrive and develop. This applies also to the first sowings of sugar beets. Sugar beets are now being resown in places where the first sowing was destroyed. Based on hectarage reports, yields from this important industrial crop will meet plan projections. Actually, sowing of only sunflower and corn remains to be completed. According to preliminary reports the hectarage devoted to sunflower is considerably greater than last year. Sunflower is being used to replace winterkilled wheat and rape in some places. The pace of sunflower is satisfactory: Over half the area desined for this crop has already been planted. The pace of sunflower sowing is expected to slow down in the coming days. Some of the farms intend to plant sunflower on areas where previous or remaining groundwater has made it impossible to plant crops intended originally. Corn planting is the major spring task. This year 1.7 million hectares will be devoted to corn, including silage corn. The time for sowing has come, especially in the southern parts of the country. Work is in full swing when weather permits. This is essential because the end of the optimal sowing season is very close. Several farms have finished planting corn. In the southern parts of the country where substantially more corn hectarage is planned than last year this work is 60-80 percent completed. According to estimates, corn planting is 50 percent completed in the central part of the country, while it stands at about 30 percent in the northern regions where the soil has warmed up more slowly.

Farms which cannot finish this work before then plan to work on Sunday and May Day. In horticultural areas the planting of cabbage and related vegetables continues. Some places have begun planting tomato plants. The blossoming of apricots, almonds and early peaches is completed. Now plum trees, morel and bing cherries are beginning to shed their petals. In the south, apple trees have begun to flower. Work at horticultural undertakings is progressing smoothly.

Megye Corn Planting

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Apr 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] The Industrial Corn Producing Enterprise [IKR] of Babolna, the largest corn producer of Hungary, has finished planting corn on over 60 percent of the 200,000 hectares intended for this crop. Ten of the member farms have all their corn in the ground already. Work is progressing most rapidly in member farms in the southern counties that have completed more than 60 percent of the task. In the northern counties, member farms are only 25 percent completed.

Baranya County is keeping pace with the results of the IKR. According to Wednesday's reports 60 percent of the corn has been sown here, too.

In southern Csongrad and Fejer Counties, considered among the country's prime corn growing regions, 50 percent of the corn is in the ground. Csongrad will grow corn on 80,000 hectares, an area 10 percent greater than last year.

If weather permits, Zala County plans to plant corn on 34,000 hectares. In the Hajdusag, where corn is to be sown on 100,000 hectares, planting has already been completed on 50,000 hectares.

The Lajta-Hansag State Farm of Gyor-Sopron County farms 25,500 hectares. Due to poor soil conditions, this farm wants to reduce corn acreage and will grow more barley in the future. It will also produce more sugar beets and peas. Somogy County plans to grow more crops for seed this year. It intends to produce seed for winter wheat, barley and rye on 13,000 hectares.

POLISH DAILY COMMENTS ON BRITISH ELECTION

AU071447 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 5-6 May 79 p 4 AU

[Stanislaw Kostarski commentary: "The Labor Defeat"]

[Text] Politicians and political scientists will argue on the dispute for a long time to come: Would the Labor Party have lost power if Prime Minister Callaghan had announced the election, as he was expected to, in October 1978. This discussion will be purely academic since Great Britain will be ruled for the next few years by the Conservatives, and Mrs Margaret Thatcher will be the first woman to head the cabinet in the history of the country.

This will mean a shift toward the right both in domestic and foreign policy. Implying this are the statements made both by Mrs Thatcher herself and by her closest associates who will take over the most important offices in the cabinet formed by her.

In the future the British will be able to see if they were right to support Mrs Thatcher's 19th century capitalist recipes which are supposed to be a panacea for all troubles, particularly in view of the fact that she also means to settle accounts with trade unions. Under the previous Conservative governments such attempts had fatal effects.

We are interested not as much in the domestic effects of the British elections as in their international implications, particularly with regard to East-West relations and matters of detente and peace. There are many things to indicate that negative effects of the Conservative takeover have to be considered, although these effects will probably be smaller than those that could be gathered from Mrs Thatcher's statements made while she was still in the opposition.

This is because Mrs Thatcher's cabinet will have to take into account the concrete national interests of Great Britain, and these interests call for a moderate policy coinciding with worldwide trends aiming at detente and peace.

It does not mean that Mrs Thatcher and her ministers will not try to resist these trends. In the transition they even can harm many matters. For example, this applies to reductions in the arms race, African affairs, and particularly relations with the socialist states (we still bear in mind the unpleasant experiences with the previous Conservative government under Edward Heath).

As far as international affairs are concerned, Mrs Thatcher is less experienced than her party colleague. However, she is supposed to be no less talented than the former. If she is able to draw appropriate conclusions from the mistakes committed, then she too will certainly have the same ability. In this respect all the friends of Great Britain will lend her a hand.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMUNIQUE ON WOJTASZEK VISIT TO PORTUGAL

AU071305 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Lisbon, 4 May, PAP--At the end of the official visit by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek to Lisbon paid on May 2-5 at the invitation of the Foreign Minister of Portugal Joao de Freitas Cruz, a joint communique was issued:

During the talks which passed in atmosphere of great cordiality and mutual understanding, the communique says, both ministers conducted a thorough analysis of the current state and possibilities of developing relations between Poland and Portugal as well as reviewing fundamental international issues. The two ministers noted with satisfaction the development of bilateral cooperation which has been taking place in keeping with the legal acts signed between the two countries: The declaration on development of friendly relations and cooperation of September 30, 1975, the agreement on the expansion of trade, shipping and economic, industrial and scientific cooperation of May 14 1975, and the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation of September 30, 1975.

Both sides comprehensively analysed basic international questions and observed with satisfaction a far reaching similarity of views on many points.

The two ministers stressed the essential significance of the deepening of the process of detente and found it necessary to complement political detente with concrete steps in the military sphere and in the area of building mutual trust. They voiced the belief that the existence in various spots of protracted conflicts and situations threatening peace in the world was the main obstacle to detente. The sides stressed in this connection the significance of efforts aiming at eliminating these sources of tension. The two ministers expressed the conviction that limitation of armaments could create conditions for a universal and total disarmament under appropriate international supervision. Actions directed towards that objective constitute one of the important aims of the foreign policy of both countries.

Appraising favourably the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic armaments and the Vienna negotiations on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the two ministers emphasized the necessity to achieve constructive solutions which would not prejudice the security of any country.

The ministers confirmed the urgency of imposing a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, of strengthening the nuclear arms non-proliferation system, and of reducing the existing stockpiles of both nuclear and conventional weapons.

Both ministers emphasized the importance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for the process of detente in relations among states. Emphasizing the need to reanimate the spirit of the CSCE, the ministers pointed to the necessity of carefully preparing the meeting in Madrid in 1980. Being aware that the consolidation of confidence, security and cooperation in Europe depended on the effective and continuous application of all principles and decisions of the Helsinki conference by all countries-signatories of the CSCE Final act the ministers stressed the significance of bilateral contacts in matters concerning European security and cooperation, and once again voiced the desire to actively promote the implementation of the Final Act.

The foreign ministers of Poland and Portugal expressed their satisfaction at the favorable results of the present visit which contributes in a considerable degree to the strengthening of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Minister Emil Wojtaszek invited Minister Joao de Freitas Cruz to pay an official visit to Poland. The date of the visit will be agreed upon later through diplomatic channels.

ITINERARY FOR POPE JOHN PAUL'S VISIT TO POLAND REPORTED

LD071924 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May, PAP--A communique of the Polish Episcopate's Secretariat on the programme of the visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland was published here tonight. It says, among other things:

"Pope John Paul II will come to Poland on June 2, 1979, on a 9-day visit to this country. The visit is religious in nature: It is going to be a pilgrimage to the homeland in the year of the 900th anniversary of the moment when St. Stanislas, Bishop of Krakow, died a martyr's death. The pilgrimage is going to follow the routes of sacred places and those sanctified by the blood of martyrs as well as places dear to our nation. The church and society as well as church and state authorities are all getting ready to cordially and with due respect receive the holy father, John Paul II, as head of the Roman Catholic Church and outstanding Pole. An outline programme of the pilgrimage visit has been fixed."

John Paul II together with accompanying persons will arrive in Warsaw aboard a special Italian airlines plane on June 2, the communique says. At 10.00 a.m. he will be greeted at the Warsaw military airport Okecie by representatives of the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish Episcopate headed by Primate of Poland Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski.

Next, the pope will ride in an open car to St. John the Baptists' Archcathedral Basilica for a short prayer and then will go to the residence of the primate of Poland, as guest of the latter.

Later in the day John Paul II will have a meeting with the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic in the Belweder Palace and will say an open-air pontifical mass and make an address in Plac Zwyciestwa in the centre of Warsaw.

On June 3, the pope will go to Gniezno, the capital of the First Metropolitan See in Poland, where he will meet the believers, celebrate a pontifical mass, and take part in a meeting with youth.

From June 4 to 6, John Paul II will stay in Czestochowa, where he will say a pontifical mass in the Jasna Gora Monastery, have meetings with believers and the clergy, make an address to them and take part in a plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate.

On June 6, the pope will go to Krakow to pray in the cathedral at the royal castle on Wawel Hill.

On June 7, the pope will visit Kalwaria Zebrzydowska--a place of church rites and Wadowice, his hometown, and then will go to Oswiecim to visit the Auschwitz camp site where he will say prayers in the death cell of the blessed Maksymilian Maria Kolbe. At the former concentration camp in Brzezinka, he will say a pontifical mass for those who perished there and will make a speech on the occasion.

On June 8, the pope will say a pontifical mass and make an address to believers in Nowy Targ and then will take part in ceremonies ending the Synod of the Krakow Archdiocese at the cathedral on Wawel Hill.

On June 9, the pope will go to the Holy Cross Sanctuary in the locality of Mogila, and in the evening he will receive foreign guests at a special audience in Krakow.

On June 10, John Paul II will say a pontifical mass in honour of St. Stanislas in Blowie Park in Krakow, will crown the picture of Our Lady of Makow and will make a speech on the occasion

At [time indistinct] p.m. on that day, a special Polish airlines plane to take off from the Balice Airport outside Krakow will take the pope back to Rome. The farewell ceremony will be attended by representatives of the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic and of Polish Episcopate headed by Primate Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski.

JAROSZEWICZ CONGRATULATES ARCHBISHOP ON VATICAN APPOINTMENT

LD080010 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May, PAP--Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz has sent a congratulatory message to Archbishop Agostino Casaroli on the occasion of appointing him secretary of state of the Holy S[illegible].

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION WITH U.S. IN FISHING REPORTED

LD080910 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May, PAP--Polish-American scientific cooperation in fishing has developed for several years now. One of the most crucial problems it deals with is the one pertaining to the fish feeding base.

At its initial stage, the cooperation had developed within the frames of the international organization ICNAF dealing with North Atlantic fishing but since 1972 it has become direct. For many years the two sides were mainly interested in north-west Atlantic fishing grounds. The research ship "Wieczno" of the Gdynia Maritime Research Institute with American scientists aboard many times set out for expeditions to these regions. A group of the Gdynia Mri scientists also took part in joint underwater research on reproduction problems held in the region of Jeffreys Ledge.

A few years ago, Polish-American cooperation was broadened to cover North-East Pacific. Of significant research importance was an expedition of "Professor Siedlecki" along the coasts of the U.S. and Alaska in 1977.

JAROSZEWICZ OPENS FREEDOM FIGHTER'S CONFERENCE

LD071844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] The Sixth National Congress of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] opened today at the Palace of Culture and Science under the motto "Prosperity for Poland-peace for the world." The more than 650,000 [figure as heard] members of ZBOWID are represented by 1,200 delegates. The assembled delegates cordially and warmly welcomed the members of the highest party and state authorities who arrived for the congress debates with Edward Gierek, after secretary of PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. Here is the solemn opening of the congress:

[Jaroszewicz--begin recording] I ask for the banner of the Main Executive of ZBOWID to be brought in. [fanfare and the national anthem follows]

Dear colleague delegates, esteemed comrades: Again, as 5 years ago, we are meeting in the capital of socialist Poland, heroic Warsaw, in order to evaluate past achievements and to map out trends for the further development of ZBOWID, in order to map out our tasks in the further service to society and fatherland. We are meeting in a group of meritorious activists, whom our union, which numbers nearly 640,000 [figure as heard] members, has entrusted with the mandate of a delegate.

Our debates will be held in the lofty atmosphere of the 35th anniversary of the formation of People's Poland, the crucial 22d of July 1944, when with the memorable words of the July Manifesto, the difficult and complicated history of the Polish nation and state, were crowned.

Our congress is gathering on the eve of the 34th anniversary of victory of the Soviet Union and the whole anti-Hitler coalition over fascism. This victory has put an end to the situation which lasted 2 centuries in which almost every Polish generation had to take up arms either in defense of freedom or to regain freedom. Large numbers of patriots died; they were educated and brave people who could have given invaluable material and intellectual assets to the fatherland.

On the basis of experiences from our history we are formulating assessments and drawing conclusions now that the 40th anniversary of the Hitler attack on Poland is near and we are paying tribute to and emphasizing the heroism of the soldiers and the patriotic posture of the nation. We are viewing events of the past in context with the bourgeois and large landowner system and the irresponsibility of the governing circles of that time which led the country into weakness, isolation, September defeat, and brought our nation to the brink of extermination.

The taking over of the helm of government by the working class, by its vanguard, the Marxist-Leninist party and the democratic forces of society cooperation with it, have irrevocably ended this period of our history. Poland is now stronger and more secure than at any time in the past. [end recording]

After the opening of the congress by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, president of the Supreme Council of ZBOWID, the participants listened to a speech delivered by Edward Gierek first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who conveyed to the delegates wishes for fruitful debates.

CORRECTION TO 'POLITBURO DISCUSSES FARMING, FOREIGN RELATIONS'

In the item entitled "Politburo Discusses Farming, Foreign Relations, Olympics," published in the 3 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, G 2, line one in the first paragraph of G 3 should read: "The PZPR Central Committee Politburo..."

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH CHABAN DELMAS--Paris PAP--Halina Skibniewska, Polish SEJM deputy chairman, had recently talks with Jacques Chaban Delmas, chairman of the French National Assembly. They discussed Polish-French bilateral relations and international cooperation, as well as cooperation in the sphere of social infrastructure, mainly construction adapted to the needs of disabled persons. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 May 79 p 2 AU]

PREMIER VERDET CONGRATULATES MRS THATCHER ON ELECTION

AU071830 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Ilie Verdet sent a cable to Mrs Margaret Thatcher on the occasion of her election as prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The cable conveys warm congratulations and best wishes for success, as well as the conviction that the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural relations established between our countries, and the Romanian-British cooperation in the international arena will continuously develop, in our mutual interests and for the benefit of the cause of peace, security and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

AGERPRES REPORTS CEAUSESCU'S MESSAGE TO UNCTAD SESSION

AU071950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/5/1979--On the first day of the proceedings of the fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the participants were addressed [by] the message of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Romania, the message reads, attaches great importance to this conference which is called to debate and adopt measures for solving one of the most important problems of the contemporary epoch, of world peace and security: the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic and political order, of new relations based on full equality and equity among states.

It is a serious anomaly of the contemporary social-political reality that in the period of the greatest technico-scientific revolution, of the achievements of science and civilization, of human knowledge, a large part of mankind still lives in conditions of underdevelopment, of poverty and hunger, that the world is still divided into poor and rich countries as a result of the old imperialist and colonialist policies of exploitation and oppression.

This causes great suffering to tens upon tens [as received] of peoples, depriving them of the most elementary conditions of civilized living, of the possibility to assert their creative capacities, to fully participate in the international life, in the efforts of ensuring the progress of the whole mankind.

The perpetuation of great economic and social gaps between the developing countries and the advanced countries is also one of the permanent factors of tension in interstate relations, of instability of world economy, of aggravating economic, energy and monetary crisis phenomena--which have deeply negative effects on the development of all states, on international life as a whole. That is why the eradication of underdevelopment is a basic imperative nowadays, a stringent necessity for international justice and equity, for the very cause of progress and civilization on our planet.

Of course, the efforts of the lagging countries for their faster economic and social development, the expanded cooperation among them, the mutual assistance in the struggle for creating a new technico-material base, for consolidating their economic and political independence and raising the living standards of the masses are essential.

At the same time, mostly important are the building of the new international economic order, which should bring about relations of equality and equity, the observance of each nation's right to be full master of its national riches and use them in accord with its own interests, the complete abolishment of the imperialist and colonialist policies, as well as bigger support to the backward peoples by the economically developed states.

Starting from these facts, Romania has consistently acted for the implementation of the programmes established at the international meetings of the "Group of 77" in recent years, as also at the previous UNCTAD sessions which stipulated measures for providing more equitable bases to the international economic relations, for liquidating underdevelopment and ensuring faster socioeconomic development to the lagging countries. We consider the agenda of the current UNCTAD session greatly important and of a nature to allow for the discussion of the fundamental issues of the new international economic order and the adoption of measures for the faster bridging of the gaps between the economically advanced countries and the underdeveloped ones.

I consider it most important that the present UNCTAD session draw up an aggregate of tangible measures to solve some topical problems of the international economic life and speed up the economic and social development of the lagging countries, with special stress on the following:

1. The elaboration of a long-term programme--up to the year 2000 with a first stage ending in 1990--which should include measures for a more intense economic development of the developing countries.

In this framework, the elaboration of a special programme is highly necessary for the development of agriculture through expanding irrigation, land melioration and mechanization apt to cope with the consumption needs of the masses and secure the adequate supply of the respective peoples. I also think of the elaboration of a programme for the development of industry, of the food and textile industries in particular, as well as of other branches for which there are raw materials in the respective countries. At the same time, the elaboration and implementation of a programme for the development of the ways of communication, the railways and the transport on the inland waters in particular, is also of special importance for the economic progress of the poorly developed countries.

2. Romania also proposes the adoption of a programme of development of education, national cadres' training for all domains of activity, in accordance with the requirements of the multilateral progress of these countries.

3. Having in view the diversity of the new problems confronting the developing countries, Romania considers it highly necessary that bodies for study and research per geographical areas be set up to analyse the economic and social tasks and objectives specific to those countries, and to advance concrete solutions for their solving.

4. Starting from the necessity that the lagging countries should receive a more substantial and concrete material support in their efforts to surmount the economic and social gaps, we propose the fastest institution of the common development fund agreed upon which is to be made up through the contribution of the industrialized countries as well as through the savings from the cutting down of the military expenditures.

Romania proposes that such expenditures be reduced by all states by 10-15 per cent, half of which should be earmarked for supporting the weakly developed countries. This fund should be made available primarily to the developing countries which have an annual per capita national income of 500-600 dollars and be really used for the implementation of the programmes of development in industry, agriculture, communication ways and other branches of national economies.

Priority should also be given, in granting assistance, to the countries which themselves allot an important share of their national income--at least 20 per cent--to their own development and which do not spend on arming more than 4-5 per cent of their national income. Certainly, this presupposes the renunciation of the use or threat of force, under any form, in the international life, as well as the assumption of firm guarantees, by the United Nations included, to the effect that the countries which, devoting their efforts to their own economic and social progress, do not increase their military expenditure, shall not be victims of any aggression, of any outside interference, that their national sovereignty and independence shall be strictly observed.

It is also necessary that the integrated programme for raw materials should be completed and come into force as soon as possible, and that the institution of the common fund for financing this programme should be speeded up.

5. The eradication of underdevelopment implies the resolute and [words indistinct] setting fair ratios between the prices of the raw materials and those of the manufactured products, between the prices of fuel and energy and those of the other products for avoiding any arbitrary [as received] in this domain, or the occurrence of economic difficulties which should ultimately affect the developing countries.

Also agreed upon should be measures to allow for the development with no customs restrictions of the export of finished and other products of the developing countries in the world marked at profitable prices.

6. The rapid course of the world technico-scientific revolution imposes, as a prerequisite for the bridging of the big economic gaps by the developing countries, their free access to the modern technologies. In this respect, also established should be measures to increase the technical assistance granted by the developed countries, to make the latest scientific and technical gains available to the lagging peoples under advantageous conditions which should enable them to more rapidly advance on the road of economic and social progress.

7. Romania considers that the fair settlement of the conditions in which the foreign companies carry on their activity in the weakly developed countries is of special improtance. In this respect, national control should be ensured, both over the exploitation of various natural resources of the respective countries and over partaking of profits. We think that it would be just and equitable that the developing countries have an at least 50 per cent actual share in the property of those companies.

8. We attach outstanding importance to the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the developing countries, to the intensification of their collaboration and cooperation, of their mutual assistance, with a view to solving, by joint forces, the urgent problems of socioeconomic progress. Starting from the necessity to strengthen the unity of action of the developing countries for the promotion of their vital economic interests, Romania considers that of great importance is the foundation of a permanent body of those countries to negotiate the problems of their relations with the developed countries on the basis of a joint platform, within an organized framework and on an equal footing.

9. Romania considers that the United Nations Organization should play a far more active part in the entire activity directed towards the building of a new international economic order. We deem it necessary in this respect that a U.N. special body should be set up, to include developing countries, socialist countries and advanced capitalist countries, that should elaborate the concrete programmes for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order and submit them for debate and approval to the U.N. General Assembly special session of 1980.

Likewise, the body should start elaborating the charter of the new principles of international economic relations that must underlie the collaboration in full equality and equity among all states, a charter that should also be tabled to the U.N. for endorsement.

10. Public opinion and first of all the peoples in the less developed countries, which account for the biggest part of mankind, expect the fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to mark a new moment in the effort for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of the new world economic order. In our opinion, the UNCTAD conference ought to start immediately working out a unitary programme of action, based on the proposals advanced by the participating states.

It is high time for the UNCTAD to leave behind the stage of general discussions on these problems that are vital to mankind, and to adopt practical, concrete measures for their settlement. It is clear that the current state of affairs cannot go any longer, that all states must do their utmost for the fast settlement of these serious problems of mankind.

As a socialist country and a developing country too, Romania develops broad relations of collaboration and cooperation in various fields--production included--with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries, acting on grounds of mutual advantage for the fastest possible progress of industry, agriculture, transport in these states, contributes to the training of their autochthonous cadres, to the development of technico-scientific and cultural activities. Likewise, Romania consolidates continuously her solidarity with these states, too, as part of the general policy of struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for the cause of peoples' independence and sovereignty, for their right to a free and prosperous life. The struggle for economic and social development, for the strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of the developing countries, of the nonaligned countries, of all states is one of the essential objectives of Socialist Romania's entire foreign policy.

We will promote this policy most firmly and consistently in the future, too, convinced that it accords with the vital interests of these peoples, of the whole of mankind, of the general cause of progress and peace, of building a better and juster world on our planet.

Confident and wishing that the UNCTAD 5 proceedings account for a fresh and important contribution to the peoples' efforts for the eradication of underdevelopment and the speeding up of the process of building the new international economic order, I wish your conference full success, the message reads in conclusion.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON CONFERS WITH BUCHAREST MAYOR

AU072055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/5/1979--On May 7, the delegation led by Sir Kenneth Cork, Lord Mayor of London, called at the People's Council of Bucharest Municipality, where they met Gheorghe Pana, mayor general of the capital city as well as other Romanian officials.

During the meeting emphasized was the ascending course of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Great Britain in the spirit of those [principles] agreed upon during the summit meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries. At the same time, information was exchanged on the organization, activity and preoccupations of Bucharest and London municipalities. Participating in the meeting were Reginald Louis Seconde, Great Britain's ambassador in Bucharest, other members of the British Embassy.

The same day, the guests met Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and Vasile Voloseniuc, president of the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited the International Spring Fair and the International Chemistry Show.

Great Britain's ambassador in Bucharest gave a luncheon on the occasion of the visit of [the] lord mayor of London to Romania.

EUROPEAN SECURITY-COOPERATION GROUP VISITS BUCHAREST

AU061530 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 6 May 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace, a delegation of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, with headquarters in Brussels, led by its chairman, Raymond (Gore), arrived in Bucharest.

INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL RELATIONS MARKS ISRAEL'S ANNIVERSARY

AU072057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/5/1979--On May 7, the Romanian Institute of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries organized in Bucharest a festivity devoted to the national day of the State of Israel.

On the occasion, Professor Virgil Cindea, D.Sc., presented travel impressions from Israel.

Also present were Abba Gefen, Israel's ambassador in Bucharest, and members of the Israeli Embassy.

PLENUM OF THE GERMAN NATIONALITY NATIONAL COUNCIL REPORTED

AU072102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/5/1979--A plenary meeting of the Council of Working People of German Nationality of Timis County, devoted to the spiritual activity of the German working people of this part of the country, took place in Timisoara, on May 7.

Participating in the meeting were Mihai Telescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of [the] Timis County Committee of the RCP, Eduard Eisenburger, chairman of the Council of the Working People of German Nationality of Romania, representatives of mass and public organizations, personalities of the scientific, cultural and artistic life.

The rights and liberties all Romania's citizens, irrespective of nationality, enjoy, find their expression in the rich spiritual life of the working people in this region. Thus, after the publication of the volume of studies of the history of the culture of the German population in Banat by Franz Liebhard, reputed writer of Timisoara, a book which was awarded the special prize of the Writers' Union of Romania, over 20 volumes of fiction or poetry of the Banat writers were also put out recently.

A series of selections of Swabian folklore, translations into the German, volumes, studies and literary monographs devoted to Adam Muller-Gutembrun, Nikolaus Lenau, Johan Nepomuk Preyer, Nikolaus Schmidt and other outstanding representatives of the German population of Banat, were also published lately.

Front ranking in the spiritual life of Timis County are the German State Theatre in Timisoara, which has been functioning for more than 25 years, the German section of the People's Theater in Lugoj, the literary circle "Adam Muller-Gutembrun", memorial exhibitions devoted to painter Stefan Jaeger and poet Nikolaus Lenauheim, the mixed choir "Franz Schubert" (Timisoara), the brass band of Giarmata, the instrumental ensemble "W. S. Thomas" of Jimbolia. There are schools where tuition is made in German. Over 100 professors of German nationality are teaching at the faculties of the politechnic institute "Traian Vuia", at the Department of German Language and Literature of the university, at other higher learning institutes of Timisoara.

The German nationality of Romania enjoys full equality of rights with all the inhabitants of this country. Thus, the educational network with tuition in German comprises almost 700 units and sections (321 in nursery schools, 334 in primary schools and gymnasiums, 37 in lyceums) in which 2,800 teachers work. Higher education comprises 2,208 students, the majority being enrolled in the technical, economic, medical and agricultural domains. At the same time, the use of the mother tongue is secured through the eight periodical publications which come out in 25 million copies annually, through the editing of a yearly number of 75 school books in 259,000 copies and 7 sociopolitical and fictions books in over 260,000 copies. Numerous publishing houses also print books in German: the Political [Publishing House], Ion Creanga, Albatros and Eminescu publishing houses in Bucharest, Dacia Publishing House (Cluj Napoca) and Facla Publishing House (Timisoara) as well as the publishing house, specialized in printing books in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities "Kriterion" (Bucharest). At present, the broadcastings in German of the Romanian radio and television stations cover 685 hours of radio programmes and 104 hours of TV programmes annually. In Romania there are a German State Theatre in Timisoara as well as German sections at the state theater and the puppet theatre in Sibiu.

BRIEFS

LUXEMBOURG DEPUTY PREMIER VISIT--Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, today had a talk with Bernard Berg, deputy prime minister of Luxembourg. The two sides stressed the upward evolution of Romanian-Luxembourg relations and emphasized their joint desire to expand and diversify cooperation at various levels in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in Europe and throughout the world. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Apr 79 AU]

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the revolutionary party Chama Cha Mapinduzi from the United Republic of Tanzania led by Prof Kighoma Ali Malima [name as published], member of the party Central Committee, visited Romania for an exchange of experience at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The delegation conducted talks at the State Planning Committee, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, the Academy for Economic Sciences and the Ministry of Education and Instruction, as well as in such counties as Brasov, Dimbovita, Buzau and visited socio-economic units in these counties. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Apr 79 p 7 AU]

JOINT UNIDO CENTER SESSION--Vienna, AGERPRES, 24/4/1979--The fifth session of the mixed committee of the Romanian-UNIDO Joint Centre concluded in Vienna. As known, the centre was set up in Bucharest in 1972 as a technical body to promote, through UNIDO, various forms of cooperation between Romania and the developing countries in chemical industry, petrochemistry, forestry and building materials industry. The recent session of the committee analyzed the activity of the centre in 1978 and adopted the 1979 working programme and the guidelines for 1980. During the meeting highlighted was the importance the UNIDO management attaches to the activity carried on by the Bucharest centre and Romania's contribution on this line too, to the efforts for the eradication of underdevelopment and the faster industrialization of the developing countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VROVEC'S VISIT TO INDIA

TANJUG on Talks With Vajpayee

LD071756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi, May 7 (TANJUG)--The policy of nonalignment has experienced such a strong affirmation in the world that it has developed into a powerful, effective and active factor in dealing with international problems. Starting from this common assessment, the talks between Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Indian Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee--which ended here today--were turned to future activity of the nonaligned movement in view of the forthcoming ministerial conference of its Coordinating Bureau and the sixth nonaligned summit.

The common wish and readiness for maintaining and reinforcing the unity of nonaligned countries were expressed in the exchange of opinions. In this context, the two delegations stressed the need for vigorous efforts to eliminate all the difficulties and problems which could point in a different direction. Questions which may come up for discussion at the sixth nonaligned summit conference or later in activity of the movement were discussed in an atmosphere of exceptional cordiality, understanding, and the traditional identity or closeness of views. The two sides are understood to have pointed out that the summit should consolidate and further affirm the unity of the movement based on the principles of the policy of nonalignment, so that the movement can act even more effectively towards the settlement of crisis in the present-day world.

To this end, the emphasis was laid during the talks on the efforts for establishing the new economic order, for self-reliance and promotion of cooperation among the nonaligned and developing countries generally, for the strengthening of international detente and its extention to cover all world regions with the participation of all countries, and for a vigorous approach to the settlement of all crucial issues on the basis of the substantive principles of the policy of nonalignment. The question of peaceful settlement and prevention of armed conflicts between nonaligned countries was also among the topics of today's discussion. The talks, assessed as highly successful, will serve for further successful cooperation and as very useful preparation for Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai's visit to Yugoslavia next month. During the talks, both sides expressed their interest in an all-round and even more substantive development of bilateral relations.

In another development, a Yugoslav group has arrived in New Delhi to prepare, together with the Indian side, the next meeting in Belgrade of the mixed committee on economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. In view of the readiness expressed during the current ministerial-level talks, Prime Minister Desai's forthcoming visit, session of the mixed committee and other meetings, the two countries, linked with the ties of long-standing friendship and equally good cooperation at the international level, may be expected to make further breakthroughs in all spheres of bilateral cooperation.

Departure From New Delhi

LD072130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2021 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left New Delhi tonight after concluding his 3-day exceptionally fruitful visit to India.

During his stay in New Delhi the federal secretary had meetings and talks with Indian President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Morarji Desai and also three rounds of talks with his host, Vajpayee.

At the airport Josip Vrhovec was seen off by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Indian minister of external affairs; Somarendra Kundun, minister of state for external affairs; Jagat Mehta, foreign secretary; and by a group of senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs. Also seeing him off was Andjelko Blazevic, SFRY ambassador to India. Members of his party, Ignac Golob, Dragoslav Pejic, Cvijeto Job and others left together with the federal secretary.

TANJUG REPORTS ON DORONJSKI'S TALKS IN MALI

LD080000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Bamako--The assessment that the countries of west Africa are entering the preparations for the nonaligned summit with the increasingly firm desire to fight for a complete unity of the movement and for reaffirmation of its basic principles has been confirmed in Bamako, capital of Mali.

Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency, had talks here with semior personalities of the inner leadership of this country. During the talks the hosts made it very clear that Mali "would take part in resolute action to defend the basic principles of nonalinement."

During his visit Doronjski exchanged views with Col Baba Diarra, vice president; Youssouf Traore, member of the Mali People's Democratic Union and member of the Military Committee; and with Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. Dominating the talks were subjects directly linked with the objectives of the nonalined movement. Reference was also made to principal hotbeds of conflicts in Africa and the world where the views were identical or close.

Mali takes the same stance as Yugoslavia, that the sixth summit can express and preserve the vital interests of nonalined countries and of the developing countries only if it is a continuation of the fifth summit in the full meaning of the word; or, more precisely, if it is a superstructure of the foundations laid down at the Belgrade conference. Within the ambit of these stands the hosts paid tribute to Yugoslavia and President Tito and stressed their role. In Mali, too, it was stressed that Yugoslavia was one of the founders of the movement and a guarantee of its unity. President Tito's role, it was said, is well-known, especially in the nonalined movement. Stevan Doronjski is to end his visit to Mali today and is leaving for the People's Republic of Benin tomorrow morning where he will be in the concluding stage of his West African political tour.

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES, MET BY LJUBICIC

LD072050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Yvon Bourges, French minister of defense, arrived in Belgrade this evening leading a French army delegation at the invitation of Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces. At the airport in Batajnica the French minister was welcomed by Army General Nikola Ljubicic and other high-ranking army officers. While in our country, Minister Bourges will have talks with General Ljubicic on the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. He will also visit some units and installations of the Yugoslav People's Army.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT GIVES DINNER FOR MALAYSIAN DELEGATION

AU071840 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] Last night in Belgrade Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, gave a dinner in honor of the delegation of the Parliament of the Malaysian Federation. Proposing a toast to his guests, Markovic stressed that the basic preoccupation of our country is the preservation of peace in the world because peace is of decisive importance for the future of all countries. Stressing the role which the nonalined countries have in preserving peace, Markovic underlined that the basis of Yugoslav foreign policy is the strengthening of the unity of the nonalined movement.

Ibn Ismail, chief of the Malaysian parliamentary delegation and president of Malaysia's House of Representatives, replying to the toast, pointed out the role of President Tito in the struggle for nonalinement and in the creation and development of the nonalined movement. Because of this, Ibn Ismail added, Malaysia follows with interest all the achievements in Yugoslavia and especially its socioeconomic and political system. Ibn Ismail repeated the invitation to President Markovic for an SFRY Assembly delegation to visit Malaysia.

CANADIAN EXPORT OFFICIAL MACDONALD VISITS, MEETS UBIPARIP

ID080904 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 7 May 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Canada have the opportunities for faster and more comprehensive development of economic cooperation which both sides are interested in and prepared for. This was stressed in the talks between Yugoslav Vice Premier Gojko Ubiparip and Chairman of the Canadian Export Development Corporation John MacDonald, now on a visit to Yugoslavia. During the talks it was noted that the Canadian corporation could play an important role in development of economic relations between the two countries by way of establishing relations with Yugoslav banks.

Kostic-MacDonald Talks

ID080906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 7 May 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)--A more liberal use by Yugoslav enterprises of Canadian export credits is expected to be ensured under an agreement between the Yugoslav and Canadian commercial banks. This was stated during a meeting here today between Yugoslav Secretary for Finances Petar Kostic and President of the Canadian Export Development Corporation John MacDonald. Mr Macdonald is on an official visit to Yugoslavia. They also described [words indistinct] between the two countries as not corresponding to either the realistic possibilities, or the interests of both sides, and stressed the need for better utilization of the existing economic potentials. Special opportunities for the development of economic cooperation exist in the fields of energy, use of raw materials, food, metal and electrical manufacturing industries, and civil engineering, it was stated in today's talks.

VETERANS DELEGATION LEAVES TO ATTEND WARSAW VETERANS CONGRESS

AU062015 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 May 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation has left for Warsaw to attend the Polish Veterans Congress.

PRESIDENCY REPORT ON FOREIGN POLICY NOTED

LD071100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 7 May 79 LD

["Foreign Policy Report of SFRY Presidency: Yugoslavia's All-Round International Activity"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--"Yugoslavia is striving towards further improving its international position, strengthening its security and involving itself further in world trends on the bases of full equality and mutual benefit with all countries, regardless of their international position, social structure and might." In its foreign political activity over the past 2 and 1/2 years, Yugoslavia has committed itself primarily to strengthening peace and security, to peace-loving coexistence and relaxation of tension, and to building more just international political and economic relations. In this way our country will continue to become involved in an all-round way in the settlement of major international problems facing the modern world. At the same time Yugoslavia will promote bilateral relations with a large number of countries, in the conviction that mutual knowledge and friendship are the conditi ns for successful activities of the international community directed towards peace, progress and democratization of interna ional relations. These appraisals are put forward in the SFRY Presidency report which will be debated in the SFRY Assembly on 15 May.

The SFRY Presidency concludes that in the period which has elapsed Yugoslavia "has met all the complexities of international development, which has been very intensive. Competition between the great powers and blocs has continued, accompanied by aspirations towards strengthening their own spheres of interest. The two leading powers have continued to conceive of detente as a framework of mutual negotiations on international problems and their own interests. However, the arms race has not been halted, nor has relaxation of tension grown into a process which would create the basis for settlement of disputed issues."

Among the numerous questions reviewed at the three preceding sessions of the UN General Assembly, the report stresses, Yugoslavia attributed particular importance to the struggle for peace, independence and freedom of all countries, as the prerequisite for the promotion and democratization of international relations, to the efforts to overcome the existing hotbeds of crisis by peaceful means and to the negotiations between the interested parties. At the same time, the Yugoslav representatives insisted on the adoption by consensus of resolutions on international economic relations which underlined the establishment of a new international economic order as the task of the entire economic community.

"Yugoslavia followed with great anxiety, the SFRY Presidency report goes on to say, the hotbeds of crisis and conflicts in the world, and exerted efforts to assist their peaceful settlement. In Southeast Asia military interventions and armed conflicts have come about between nonalined and socialist countries, and interference in the internal affairs of other countries has occurred, thereby violating the basic principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalinement. Vietnam carried out military intervention in Kampuchea and China carried out military intervention on the territory of Vietnam, which according to the assessment of the SFRY Presidency, deepened the crisis and brought about serious dangers for peace in this region and more broadly throughout the world. In messages from President Tito to the responsible statesmen of this region, in direct contacts, and then by its standpoints put forward in the statement by the federal secretary for foreign affairs of 20 February of this year, through diplomatic channels and in the UN Security Council, Yugoslavia has exerted efforts aimed at halting the hostilities, bringing about withdrawal of troops from others' territories and commencing negotiations, in order that a just solution to the crisis might be found on the basis of full application of the principles of the UN Charter."

The SFRY Presidency stresses that the development of the Middle East crisis "has confirmed the rectitude of assessments that the long-term and just settlement of this crisis must be sought in unconditional withdrawal by Israel from the occupied territories, and recognition of the sovereignty and legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the sole legitimate representative of which is the PLO, including its right to a national state. The paths toward such a settlement lead through persistent and patient negotiations between all those directly interested factors of this region."

In its policy and activities with regard to the crisis regions in Africa, Yugoslavia has drawn attention to the danger of this continent becoming the battlefield of competition between foreign bloc interests, with all the ensuing negative consequences which affect not only individual countries but also international relations as a whole.

In southern Africa, our country offers all-round support to all actions leading towards the elimination of racist regimes. The solution to the problem, according to the SFRY Presidency's assessment, cannot be sought in "mitigation" of racist and colonialist policy, but in its liquidation and in the recognition of the sovereignty and legitimate rights of the people of this region.

In its declarations hitherto, either through the United Nations, in actions of the nonalined countries or in bilateral relations with the Government of nonalined Cyprus, Yugoslavia advocates finding and utilizing the opportunities of a peaceful settlement of this question on the basis of maintenance of the territorial integrity, independence and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus.

In company with the other nonalined countries, Yugoslavia has, within the framework of the United Nations, succeeded in confirming the standpoints of nonalinement on many vital international issues, and thereby has made its own constructive contribution to making more profound the democratization of international relations and the adoption of decisions important for general social progress. The tasks of Yugslavia's future activity in the United Nations and its organizations and special agencies follow the same line, the report of the SFRY Presidency concludes.

COUNCIL DISCUSSES BULGARIA, OTHER FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD072258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Council for International Relations today discussed at its session, chaired by Milos Minic, the condition and long-term development program of the cooperation between Yugoslavia and neighboring countries. The introductory report on this was submitted by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs. Representatives of federal organs and organizations as well as delegations of the republican and provincial councils for international relations took part in the work of the session.

It was stressed at the session that the consistent policy of good-neighborly relations represented the lasting foreign political orientation of Yugoslavia. Being guided by the principles of the policy of nonalinement and active peaceful coexistence, by the principles of the UN Charter and the obligations which stem from the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, Yugoslavia is developing comprehensive cooperation with neighboring countries, along with full respect for the equality, sovereignty and independence, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. This represents a significant contribution to the consolidation of constructive cooperation, security and peace in our region, in Europe and further afield in the world. These principles have been and remain the lasting basis of Yugoslavia's activity in the international sphere.

In this context the session of the council also stressed the attitudes formulated in the documents of the 11th LCY Congress, the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee as well as in speeches made by President Tito.

It was said at the session that in the last few months there has been a full affirmation of such an orientation of Yugoslav foreign policy and of the principles on which Yugoslavia bases its relations with its neighbors and with all other countries. With individual neighboring countries bilateral contacts have been realized, in the course of which these principles have been confirmed and the readiness for expansion of bilateral cooperation in every sphere has been manifested.

It was noted, however, that in our relations with some neighboring countries there were still unresolved problems and as a result a satisfactory degree of mutual trust and cooperation has still not been realized. In this context, particular reference was made to Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. Bulgaria's policy and attitude toward Yugoslavia, which can under no circumstances be described as being of good intentions and good-neighborly, were pointed out. It was noted, among other things, that in Bulgaria not only was the existence of the Macedonian national minority not recognized but that the sociohistorical existence of the Macedonian nation was also denied. Such Bulgarian attitudes make normal good-neighborly cooperation difficult and they prevent the development of mutual relations and the creation of a climate of mutual trust.

It was stressed at the council's session that Yugoslavia will work in the future as well for good relations and for the intensification of contacts and of open dialog with all neighbors. It will also work to strengthen political and economic cooperation, for an increase in trade, for open borders and for the broadest possible cooperation in border areas, for the promotion of cooperation by social and sociopolitical organizations and by towns, as well as for the development of comprehensive scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and all other aspects of cooperation. In so doing Yugoslavia will pay particular attention to finding such possibilities of cooperation which link peoples and countries. Such cooperation, as stressed at the session, would be to mutual advantage and would help strengthen mutual trust and understanding. It was noted that the broadest possible development of comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation contributes to the greatest extent to finding solutions on a principled and constructive basis and to overcoming outstanding problems still existing in mutual relations.

The session stressed in particular the principled Yugoslav attitudes, which President Tito has presented publicly on several occasions, that Yugoslavia never had and does not have any territorial claims with regard to any of its neighbors, that it respects the principle of the inviolability of borders and that it considers this principle equally binding on itself as well as on its neighbors.

The members of the council stressed that the principle of full national equality represents one of the basic achievements of our revolution. In this context it was pointed out that Yugoslavia's interest in the position and the rights of national minorities of our people in other countries was legitimate and that this did not in any way call into question the sovereign rights of any of the neighboring countries. In this connection the well-known Yugoslav attitude was stressed that national minorities should be an active factor and a link of friendship and understanding among neighboring countries.

Very great attention was paid to Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with its neighbors. It was said among other things that neighbors were our very significant trading and economic partners. The value of the entire volume of trade amounted to nearly $3 billion last year, which represents 20 percent of Yugoslavia's entire trade with other countries.

Yugoslavia advocates, it was said at the council session, even closer economic relations with its neighbors and the development of all aspects of modern forms of economic cooperation on a long-term basis. In these as indeed in all other forms of cooperation between Yugoslavia and its neighbors, special importance is attached to the republics and provinces, which constitute a very important factor in the formation and realization of Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

In order to achieve cooperation which is as successful as possible it was recommended to tackle the formulation of a long-term program of cooperation with the neighboring countries in economic and other fields. The council has come out in favor of the further process of democratization and socialization of Yugoslav foreign policy and the consolidation of the role of socialist republics and autonomous provinces and of other sociopolitical and economic subjects in planning and implementing long-term and all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and the neighboring countries. In this context stress was placed on the need for all protagonists of this cooperation to be informed as much as possible about each other and for their activity to be coordinated on the basis of seeking social agreement and consolidating joint responsibility and activity in keeping with agreed principles and interests of our entire community. The important role which the press and other information media have to play in this respect was stressed.

During the council meeting Milos Lalovic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for foreign affairs, submitted a report on the international solidarity and our actions in connection with the catastrophic earthquare in Montenegro.

DOLANC ADDRESSES ACTIVISTS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LD041930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--It is reported that Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, spoke in Novi Sad today to Vojvodina political activists about the international situation, preparations for the sixth nonalined conference, the development of relations in the workers and communist movement in the world, and about the activity undertaken on this level by Yugoslavia and the LCY.

Stanc Dolanc underlined the complexity of the present phase in international relations, which, in spite of positive tendencies, continue to be burdened by negative conduct on the part of various factors.

Speaking about the preparations for the sixth nonalined conference, Dolanc stressed that in its intensive international activity the SFRY is doing everything possible to insure the success of this conference, to strengthen the unity of action of the nonalined movement and its effective influence in settling the problems of the modern world; it was to these ends that the recent visit to the Cuban Communist Party by Comrade Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and the useful talks which he held in Havana, were devoted.

In his exposition, Dolanc touched upon the recent congress of the Italian Communist Party and stressed that the congress had made a realistic review of the major internal problems of neighboring Italy. The congress also gave powerful confirmation of the independence and autonomy of the Italian party, both in an analysis of the international situation and the state of the workers movement and also in defining its own goals and methods of struggle to overcome the crisis situation in the country and to effect its democratic transformation, and in defining its own path toward socialism.

In addition, the Italian Communist Party congress confirmed that cooperation between the LCY and the Italian Communist Party had achieved a very high degree of friendship and mutual understanding on the basis of mutual adherence to the well-known principles advocated by the two parties.

Stane Dolanc also informed those present about the recent visit to our country by Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party. The talks which President Tito and other LCY leaders held with Carrillo demonstrated the great proximity in analysis of a number of key problems of the present day and showed the need for further promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and Spain. Dolanc also spoke about the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the French Communist Party, which is shortly to hold its congress.

The secretary of the LCY Central Committee informed those present about the positive assessment of the talks recently held in Moscow by Comrade Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. He stressed that on this occasion, also, expression was given to the mutual readiness for further promotion of relations between the two countries and two parties, regardless of the differences in standpoints on certain issues.

BORBA CARRIES JOZE SMOLE ARTICLE ON SIXTH NONALINED SUMMIT

LD301722 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0954 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 30 (TANJUG)--Preparations for the sixth nonaligned summit should strongly stimulate efforts for changing international economic relations. International economic problems must not be overshadowed by other, major political problems of vital importance.

League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee member and chairman of the International Relations Commission of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia Joze Smole writes in the Yugoslav daily BORBA today.

The present-day world economic situation, Smole assesses, points to the need for a more substantive common action of the nonaligned countries in more decisively opposing attempts to solve world economic problems at the expense of the nonaligned and other developing countries.

The struggle for the new international economic order is an essential component of the broad efforts to democratize international relations, Smole writes. For this very reason, Smole underlines, this struggle is one of the chief cohesive forces of the nonaligned movement. Joze Smole expresses the conviction that the platform of the struggle for the new international economic order, a platform "which reflects the authentic interests of the nonaligned countries, can greatly contribute to further developing the unity of action" of the nonaligned and surmounting occasional political and other conflicts between individual nonaligned countries.

TITO RECEIVES LEADERS OF SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

LD072210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, received this afternoon the following leaders of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia:

Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; Milan Kucan, president of the assembly; Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council; Mitja Ribicic, president of the republic conference of the SAWP; and Vinko Hafner, president of the Republic Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions. They briefed President Tito on topical questions of the sociopolitical life and economic development of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

Berislav Badurina, chief of the cabinet of the president of the republic, attended the talks.

President Tito then entertained his guests at dinner. Members of the Slovenia League of Communists Presidium Central Committee Roman Albreht, Viktor Avbelj, Alojz Briski, Majda Gaspari, Boris Majer, Zvone Dragan, Marjan Orozen, Milos Prosenc, Igor Ursic and Andrej Verbic were also present.

Col Gen Franc Tavcar, commander of the Ljubljana Army District; Lt Col Gen Branko Jerikic, commander of the territorial defense headquarters of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; and Boris Bavdek, president of the republic conference of the League of Socialist Youth, also attended the dinner.

SLOVENE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS CRITICIZES IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

LD080526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Despite certain successes which have been attained in individual and socially organized ideological training, this work has not reached the desired level.

This was noted at the session today of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium, which discussed the ideopolitical and Marxist education of communists.

Following the introductory address by Presidium member Alojz Briski, France Popit, who chaired the session, stressed that a planned approach was lacking in the education of communists.

To make progress in this direction, said Popit, programs and criteria for enrollment into the higher political school had to be adopted.

A critical point was made in the discussion at the session that only 10 percent of Slovene communists last year went through organized forms of ideopolitical education. No information is available, it was said, about individual study of Marxism, but it is a fact that the principle is implemented slowly, that social practice must be the main motive of education. The point has not been brought out sharply enough that whoever does not understand the role of the League of Communists in our social relations and for the implementation of congress decisions cannot be a communist.

The approach to study, according to Sergej Kraigher, is incomplete for the time being and is riddled with obsolete forms, whereby people study to acquire education for its own sake and not for life's practice. The notion that party work is to transmit directives is still too predominant. For this reason the League of Communists meetings are almost indistinguishable from other meetings. In fact, stressed Mitja Ribicic, meetings and study of the League of Communists should open up action and therefore be clear, concrete, polemical and should respect the fundamental Marxist points of departure. One gets the impression that there are enough seminars and other forms of ideopolitical education, but the system of studies is organized in too officious a way.

Because of lack of knowledge and revolutionary awareness, the communists attend seminars and courses in great numbers, but do not learn at them everything they were expected to.

The League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium has set up a working group to prepare a special document on the objectives of ideological education. At the session Alojz Bojcic was appointed executive secretary of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium for propaganda and information activity.

IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN RADIO, TV EXAMINED IN BELGRADE

AU042010 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 May 79 AU

[Text] At its session today the conference of the organization of the League of Communists of Belgrade Radio and Television critically examined the ideological problems of editorial policy in radio and television programs. This discussion was preceded by a comprehensive debate in the basic organizations during which it was emphasized that the further process of socialization of radio and television programs should be opened to a maximum extent to the society's influence and trends in society. In this connection it is particularly important to proceed from the new role of the Socialist Alliance as the unified front of all socialist forces within which the multitude of self-managing interests finds its expression. It is within this context that the self-managing trends must be encouraged with critical words and responsible professional engagement and that a struggle must be waged to insure that all programs will represent a true public forum of the development of socialist democracy and of self-managing involvement.

It was pointed out that it is necessary to strive for comprehensive information about all those actions in the society which contribute to implementing Comrade Tito's initiative, the implementation of the principles and provisions of the law on associated labor, the further development of the political system and especially the delegate assemblies. The promotion of the nonalined foreign policy and the strengthening of the independence of Yugoslavia must be the yardstick and critical action for the editorial offices and for the activities of each of their individual members. This is the permanent obligation of every communist. This reflects his creativity and his contribution to the program which must express everything that comprises the essence of our self-managing and economic development especially in light of international development. The practice of a constant ideological influence of communists in program policy must be more effectively developed through their engagement in concrete situations. As it was stated, to achieve this, it is the duty of communists to constantly improve the level of their political and ideological-educational work through organized forms of personal improvement and renewal of knowledge. This must become one of the basic elements of the cadre policy and a criterion for appraising the work of every individual and of the entire collective.

'MODERATE' EARTHQUAKE REGISTERED IN SKOPJE

LD080930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0817 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--An earthquake of moderate force was registered in Skopje at 0535 this morning. The quake caused no material damage.

According to information given by the seismological observatory of the faculty of physics of Skopje University, the force of the quake was four degrees on the Mercalli scale. The quake originated in the Skopje seismic area and its epicenter was 10 km northeast of the Macedonian capital.